THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 17-22 (63-72). LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 10-22 (50-72). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, fair. Temp. 18-27 (64-81). FRANKFURT: Friday, overcast with showers. Temp. 11-24 (52-75). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 20-25 (68-77).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1.650 Sh	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	$2.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	32 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

No. 30,330 **R PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1980 Established 1887

Muskie Rebukes UN Council for Anti-Israel Votes

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie yesterday rebuked the UN Security Council for what he termed its "unbalanced and unrealistic" resolutions that damage prospects for peace in the Middle East.

But despite the strength of his criticism, Mr. Muskie abstained as the council voted 14-to-0 for the removal of the remaining 11 embassies from disputed Jerusalem.

For his first appearance before the council, Mr. Muskie broke off his vacation in Maine to emphasize the concern he said that Washington feels over repeated council actions condemning Israeli behavior. Yesterday's was the eighth in six months, and it censures in the strongest terms Israel's formal annexation of the eastern, Arab sector of Jerusalem.

"I believe that in its work on the Middle East over the past five months," said Mr. Muskie, "the United Nations has been the focus of attempts not to advance the cause of peace, but to restrain it, contrary to the ideals and purposes of this institution."

This document, and the others flowing from the council, Mr. Muskie said, "have failed the critical tests of reason, of balance." Yesterday's document, said the secretary of state, omits any mention of the council resolution guaranteeing the security of all Middle East states and is silent on the violence Israel has endured.

Israeli Criticism

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said that the resolution "furnishes additional proof that the United Nations has been converted into an instrument in the hands of Israel's enemies in the war against her existence and independence," James Markham of The New York Times reported.

Mr. Markham reported that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met in Tel Aviv with the U.S. ambassador, Samuel Lewis, and, according to an official account, informed the envoy that Mr. Muskie's arguments against the resolution were strong enough to have justified a veto, not abstention.

[In Cairo, Egypt today characterized the resolution vote as "a reassertion that the sector is Arab," the Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Muskie's attack on the Jerusalem resolution was so strong that it could have been the prelude to a veto. But with one exception, the Carter administration has refrained from using its power to kill the council's anti-Israel actions in order to express its reservations over Israel's conduct. The exception was on April 30 when the council tried to approve an independent state for Palestinian Arabs.

U.S. Politics

The politics of Jerusalem is a sore point for the Democrats. The party's platform says the city should "remain forever undivided." President Carter's endorsement of the platform repeats this language but adds that Jerusalem's future "should be a matter of negotiations between the parties."

Even before Mr. Muskie voted, his expected stance was criticized. Nine Democratic and four Republican senators urged the United States to veto the resolution, saying it was a "one-sided, punitive action against Israel."

The central provision in yesterday's resolution calls on nations with embassies in Jerusalem to withdraw them. It does not urge breaking relations with Israel.

Israelis Attack Lebanon Town

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (AP) — Israeli planes crossed the frontier to attack guerrilla positions in and around the Palestinian-held town of Nabatiyet, about 5 miles (8 kilometers) northwest of the border, the military command said today. Lebanese authorities said at least 10 guerrillas were killed and 15 wounded. They feared many more may be buried under the rubble.

The military command reported that the strike was made after Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon fired rockets at Israeli settlements in the northern Galilee panhandle early today, causing minor damage but no casualties.

U.S. Assails Violence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The State Department today called on Israel and Palestinian guerrillas to stop the escalating violence in southern Lebanon. A State Department spokesman said, "We are opposed to violence and the use of military force by both sides."

A State Department official yesterday rebuked John Gunther Dean, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, for a statement condemning the Israeli ground and air assault into Lebanon.

9 Soviet Sailors Die In Atomic Sub Fire

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Aug. 21 — A Soviet nuclear submarine caught fire in international waters off Okinawa today and at least nine crewmen were killed and three injured, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The agency warned ships and aircraft to stay clear of the area because of possible radioactive contamination; but first reports, from a patrol plane dispatched to the scene 84 miles east of Okinawa, said no sign of radiation was found.

Soviet crewmen told the patrol planes that there was no radioactivity leakage, according to the officials. They said an initial survey by aircraft detected no radioactivity pollution of the air over the scene. Examinations of seawater are to be conducted by a ship sent by the Maritime Safety Agency.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed "grave concern" to Moscow over the accident. In a representation filed through the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo asking for detailed information on the accident, the ministry expressed "grave concern about the accident which occurred near Japanese territorial water and might have caused a radioactivity leakage."

Officials at the Maritime Safety Agency's headquarters in Okinawa said the 4,600-ton, 375-foot submarine was a 1960s-vintage craft of the "Echo 1" class.

From Vladivostok

According to the British publication, Jane's Fighting Ships, the submarine was originally fitted with missiles but they were removed in recent years. The vessel normally carries a crew of about 100 and is based at the Soviet Siberian port of Vladivostok.

The fire occurred just before dawn. The submarine had radioed for help, but crewmen apparently were able to get the situation under control fairly quickly. The Russians refused Japan's offer to help in rescue work.

As the damaged submarine lay virtually dead in the water, in calm seas, a Soviet ship arrived in response to an earlier call for assistance. The vessel was identified as the 3,000-ton freighter Meridian. Its crew managed to take 55 of 100 seamen off the the crippled submarine by sunset, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency and Self-Defense Forces reported.

A British ship, the 48,000-ton tanker Gari, was first on the scene in response to distress calls from the submarine. A Japanese patrol boat also reached the scene, but the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Aochi Shimbun via AP

Lifeboat from Soviet ship Meridian is attached alongside Soviet submarine as crew members came to the assistance of the crippled vessel.

Poland Swaps Negotiators in Peace Attempt

From Agency Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The government removed its chief strike negotiator today and brought in a new deputy premier who immediately offered shipyard workers a proposal to break the talks deadlock.

Sources in Gdansk said that despite government attempts at negotiation, the walkout had spread and had now shut 318 factories — all but 10 enterprises — in the Gdansk region and had reached west to Szczecin and south to Krakow, where the Lenin Steel Plant was reported struck. A total of 150,000 workers were off the job in the Gdansk area and 30,000 in Szczecin.

Police in Warsaw rounded up at least five more dissidents today. There was no word today as to whether formal charges had been brought against the 14 men and women who were arrested last night in the government's first major crackdown against the Self-Defense Committee (KOR), Poland's best-known dissident group.

Among those detained today was Leszek Moczulski, leader of a group called the Confederation of Independent Poland.

News of the first series of arrests caused shock in Gdansk, but strike leaders said they could not become involved in protesting the KOR members' detention. To do otherwise, they said, would open the strike committee to charges of political activity. One of those arrested was Jacek Kuron, the committee spokesman who had been channeling strike information to the western press.

The Polish radio described the situation at several major port cities as "extremely serious."

Warsaw Strikes Expected

Reports circulated in Warsaw that strikes would spread to the capital tomorrow, and a medium-level government official confirmed privately that the regime was expecting a two-day strike by bus and trolley drivers. The reports touched off a wave of panic buying in food stores.

Shops in Warsaw soon ran out of bread, milk, butter, cheese, meat and flour. Long lines formed at gasoline stations. For the first time the government-controlled press was filled with long accounts of the strike and the hardships it is causing. This was seen as a means of trying to sway public opinion against the strikers.

A prominent commentator suggested that Poland runs the risk of "instability, with consequences dangerous for all of us" unless the strikes can be settled within a few days.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor of the Communist Party journal Polityka, said the West had a strong interest in seeing Poland maintain its equilibrium to avoid a situation "which could possibly bring upon Europe a kind of new, more acute version of the Cold War."

Party sources also reported they expected that a plenary session of the Central Committee would take place before the end of the week. They said they believed some changes in the country's leadership might be made.

The new negotiator appointed in Gdansk is First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, who played a leading role in settling strikes in Lublin last month, in the early stages of Poland's labor turmoil.

Official government announcements merely said Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka was being "transferred to other duties" to make way for Mr. Jagielski. Mr. Pyka had been named director of the special government commission empowered to examine the strikers' demands, but he had no success dur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

AP

Mieczyslaw Jagielski

New U.S. War Plan Called Unworkable

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP) — The United States has not deployed enough strategic weapons to carry out President Carter's new nuclear-targeting policy, according to the head of the Strategic Air Command.

The SAC commander, Gen. R.H. Ellis, gave this assessment to Defense Secretary Harold Brown in a letter dated April 9, 1979. The general's views, which came to light yesterday, challenge the policy Mr. Carter outlined in Presidential Directive 59.

The presidential order shifts U.S. nuclear warfare strategy away from reliance on massive retaliation against Soviet cities as the prime deterrent to Soviet aggression, and envisages instead the capacity to wage a "limited" nuclear war through missile strikes against specific Soviet military targets. But according to Gen. Ellis, Moscow has such a big edge over the United States in strategic weapons that the United States could not cover a wide range of targets in the Soviet Union if it had to absorb a surprise attack before retaliating.

"The principle of maintaining a countervailing strategy cannot be supported in the 1979-86 time period," Gen. Ellis wrote.

Quick Strike

Only if the United States fired its missiles at the first sign of an attack, or attacked first, could the doctrine now supported by Mr. Carter be implemented, Gen. Ellis continued.

While the United States enjoyed a 3-to-1 advantage over the Soviet Union in strategic weapons in 1976, the general wrote, it had lost that advantage by 1979.

The Ellis letter also contained this grim warning: "The demonstrated and projected growth in Soviet strategic capabilities will continue to erode our relative strength until sufficient numbers of ALCM [air-launched cruise missiles], Trident [submarine missiles] and MX [the mobile land missile still under development] are deployed in the mid-1980s.

"In the interim, the survivability and quality of our forces supporting the SIOP [strategic integrated operation plan] will cause a shift in our deterrent posture from one capable of fulfilling a countervailing strategy toward one much less capable."

INSIDE

Cyprus Outlook

Once stately, the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia now seems a forlorn monument to the division of Cyprus. And despite some sprucing up of its tattered ballrooms before a new round of peace talks gets underway there, the prospects of reuniting the island hardly look promising. Page 3.

TOMORROW

The Poet as Guide

Not only is John Betjeman Britain's best-known poet and its best loved, but to future generations his poetry will be one of the most astute guides to contemporary Britain. A profile by Mary Blume, tomorrow in Weekend.

Soviet Reaction to Polish Crisis Will Test Detente With Europe

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 21 (LAT) — The outcome of the tense drama of the Polish strikes is regarded in Western European capitals as the most crucial test of detente in Europe since the Helsinki agreements were signed five years ago.

"If the Soviet Union moves its troops out of their barracks in Poland to crush the strike, then the Helsinki agreements will be virtually written off, and I am certain that an immediate response from Western Europe would be to cancel the Madrid conference which is due to open in mid-November to review how the agreements are working," said a highly-placed European diplomat.

"Moreover, the repercussion on trade and credits for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union will be immediate and disastrous, certainly in the short term and probably the long term as well. After all, the Communist bloc is now more than $60 billion in debt to the West, and their economies are far more vulnerable to a suspension of credit or reduction of trade than we are.

"On the other hand, if the Polish situation works itself out peacefully with some adjustments and concessions by the Polish government to the strikers, both economic and political, then I think we can fairly say that the detente process in Europe is continuing and working fairly well. If the Polish crisis is resolved in this kind of evolution, then it will, I think, create a fairly positive atmosphere for the Madrid meeting."

All Western European governments have resolutely refused to make any official comment on the Polish developments, for the obvious reason that they do not wish to give any excuse to the Soviet Union to level charges of interference in

NEWS ANALYSIS

Poland's internal affairs or aiding or abetting the strikers. Such charges could then be a pretext for using military force to crush the workers.

The situation is being monitored closely by Western embassies in Warsaw, and a full exchange of intelligence information and analysis took place among the permanent representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at NATO headquarters in Brussels yesterday.

On the whole, it is considered unlikely that the Soviet Union will elect to intervene by force in Poland, although at the same time the Soviet decision clearly depends on whether a solution can be devised fairly promptly by the Polish government. If the situation reaches a point where the government's stability and its ability to run the country and control its own people are seen to be jeopardized, then, diplomatic analysts say, anything could happen.

The Soviet Union has two tank divisions stationed in Poland, totaling about 25,000 men with support units, ostensibly with the military mission of securing lines of communication between Russia and the main Red Army occupation forces in East Germany. Despite recurring troubles in Poland in 1953, 1956, 1958, 1970 and 1976, Soviet troops have never been ordered out of barracks to intervene. Such a move clearly is a nightmare for the Kremlin, risking wholesale defections from the Polish army and a Polish civil war. This is nothing to be contemplated in the wake of the disastrous Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

No doubt these factors are a greater deterrent to open Soviet military intervention in Poland than the Helsinki agreements and possible reaction by the West. Neverthe-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Floods Devastate Northern India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Monsoon flooding of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers has devastated much of northern India and Bangladesh, killing more than 1,000 persons and leaving thousands homeless, officials said today.

Flood waters carrying filth and the bloated carcasses of animals have contaminated wells and pools, spawning a cholera outbreak, which has killed 313 in India's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, they said. A further 643 persons have died in that state from house collapses and landslides, since the Ganges overflowed, they said, and 70 persons have died of snake bites in the past two months.

The Ganges and Brahmaputra, which converge in neighboring Bangladesh, have washed away scores of villages there and caused 54 deaths, local newspaper reports said.

U.S. Discloses the Testing Of an 'Invisible' Fighter

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — The Defense Department has developed and flown an experimental aircraft that is virtually invisible to Soviet radar, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the fighter plane, known in military circles as "the stealthy aircraft," had been tested in secret at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada for two years. Built in a shape designed to reflect the fewest radar waves and coated with a special material that diffuses the waves, the plane is said to hold out the possibility of penetrating Soviet air space undetected.

Some officials, however, expressed skepticism over the potential of the new aircraft, developed by Lockheed. They said at least one of the planes had crashed because of its peculiar shape.

The plane had been developed in great secrecy, as one of the few "black projects" under way in the Defense Department, according to officials. They said that a few selected members of House and Senate Armed Services and Defense Appropriations Committees were told about the program earlier and that other members of the panels were briefed on the aircraft by Pentagon aides yesterday.

It was not clear why information about the project was being disclosed now, but some congressional aides suggested that the Carter administration was attempting to respond to criticism by Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, that Mr. Carter made a major mistake in canceling production of the proposed B-1 bomber. In recent statements, Mr. Carter and other senior officials have said that the B-1 bomber was an obsolete aircraft and that new military technologies offered better solutions to the country's military problems.

The prospect of an aircraft that cannot be detected by radar has clearly excited many military officials as the problem of penetrating Soviet air defenses has grown over the years.

The success in developing a plane able to evade radar made it likely, officials said, that Mr. Carter would approve a proposal for developing a new, long-range bomber, perhaps early next year. They also said it was possible that the aircraft being tested could be produced in large numbers as a fighter plane for the Air Force.

Officials were reluctant to provide details on the aircraft, but said that it was roughly the size of the new F-18 fighter. The F-18 is about 56 feet (17 meters) long and weighs about 35,000 pounds (15,900 kg).

The plane's ability to foil radar is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

United Press International

TAKING THE STAND — Billy Carter is sworn in before a special Senate Judiciary subcommittee yesterday before giving testimony about his dealings with Libya. He denied ever trying to influence his brother on U.S. foreign policy toward Libya. Details, Page 2.

Japanese, W. German Cars Fail Physicals

Fiat and Chevrolet Compacts Pass U.S. Government's Crash Tests

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP) — The most popular small imported Japanese and West German cars have failed special head-on crash tests, the United States Department of Transportation said Tuesday in a warning to consumers.

The Chevrolet Chevette, made in the U.S., and the Italian-made Fiat Ritmo passed the tests, the department reported.

• Japanese automakers express anger at newly imposed U.S. duty on imports of small trucks. Page 7.

The Japanese-built imports were singled out for criticism by Joan Claybrook, administrator of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, the agency that conducted the tests. She faulted their seat-belt units and their structural strength, saying she was "disappointed" in their crashworthiness. Japanese automakers "have just not put their attention" into strengthening vehicle structure, she said.

Her pointed criticism of the small imports comes a month before the beginning of a new sales campaign, when the competition between American and Japanese cars may have far-reaching political and economic importance.

Twelve subcompact and mini-compact cars meeting U.S. import specifications were selected by NHTSA and were driven into a wall at 35 mph. Electronically wired dummies were seated in the cars with seatbelts fastened. A failing grade means that human occupants would have suffered serious or fatal injuries.

The cars that failed the NHTSA tests were a Honda Civic three-door hatchback; Toyota Corolla Tercel two-door sedan; Datsun 310 two-door hatchback; Subaru GLF four-door sedan; Honda Prelude two-door coupe; Toyota Corolla four-door sedan; Volkswagen Golf convertible; Audi 4000 four-door sedan; Mazda 626 two-door coupe, and Datsun 200 SX two-door HT.

In addition, a 1980 Ford Mustang and a Toyota Celica carrying seat-belted dummies were crashed head-on at 35 mph — a closing speed of 70 mph. The Mustang passed, the Celica did not.

"These test results clearly illustrate the emerging safety problem faced by consumers who are shifting to smaller cars to conserve fuel," Ms. Claybrook said.

[A spokesman for Volkswagen of America, Jay Amestoy, told the IHT in a telephone interview from Englewood Cliffs, N.J., that Volkswagen believes "that the tests are rather arbitrary. All of our vehicles meet the current 20-mph barrier tests, and meet or exceed all applicable auto safety standards. We would like to see the NHTSA publish some details. It's our feeling that pass-fail nomenclature is misleading and we are concerned that the NHTSA has not published detailed figures as they have in other required tests."]

Other test results showed that in a collision between a subcompact and a full-size car, the occupants of the smaller car are eight times more likely to be killed. However, an industry investment as little as $5 to $15 per car could produce substantial improvements in seat belts and steering columns of the cars that failed the latest tests, she said.

The 1980 model cars are not required to pass the 35-mph test. The agency ran the cars into the wall to dramatize its concern about small car safety, and show consumers the differences between various models, Ms. Claybrook said. The crash-test requirement will take effect in the 1982 model year.

Ms. Claybrook also spoke up for the air-bag restraint system, which automatically inflates in a crash to protect front-seat occupants from head-on impacts. A Chevrolet Citation equipped with an air bag passed a head-on crash test at 37.5 mph, while a similarly equipped Volvo protected its occupants in a 40-mph crash.

A House-Senate conference committee has agreed on a compromise on the air-bag issue that would require all cars to be equipped with "passive" restraint systems in the 1983 model year — either air bags or self-closing seat belts. The compromise would require manufacturers to offer air bags as an option in one line of cars.

Billy Carter Tells Senate Panel He Never Influenced President

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Billy Carter told Senate investigators today that he never tried to influence President Carter's foreign policy and that the Libyans who helped him financially did not ask him to do so.

"I think that the Libyans felt an obligation to help me get back on my financial feet," the president's brother said in sworn testimony before a special Senate Judiciary Committee panel looking into his links with the radical Arab government.

He said he believed the Libyans "felt personally responsible for the fact that I had lost my means of financial livelihood" as a result of unfavorable publicity arising from his Libyan ões.

'Foreign Agent'

Billy Carter received checks totaling $220,000 from a Libyan government bank in December and April. He described the money as payments on a $500,000 loan. In July, under pressure from the Justice Department, he registered as a foreign agent to avoid prosecution, but insisted today that he should not have been forced to do so.

"Even today, as I would understand the term 'foreign agent,' I should not have had to register," Billy Carter said. "I made it clear to the Libyan representatives from the very beginning that I bad no influence with the United States government or with the president of the United States.

"There has been no understanding, direct or implied, between the Libyan government and myself that I would seek to influence U.S. government policy," he said. "I never asked my brother to do anything for the benefit of Libya. I also know that he would not do it even if I bad been foolish enough to try, whicb I wasn't.

"I hope this testimony will show in common sense fashion that Billy Carter is not a buffoon, a boob or a wacko as some public figures have so described him. I am a common citizen with uncommon financial and family problems."

Billy Carter said there was no doubt in his mind that the Libyans regarded the $220,000 as a loan and added, "I fully intended and fully intend to pay them back."

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the special investigating subcommittee, told Billy Carter, "Although you did not choose to become the brother of the president, neither can any of us deny our responsibilities or ignore the natural consequences of our acts and how those acts affect our families and our country."

Billy Carter's Advisers

Two of Billy Carter's financial advisers testified yesterday that they had met briefly at the White House with President Carter but that the president had never asked them about his brother's financial problems.

One of the advisers, Jack McGregor, an independent oil consultant from Bedford, N.Y., said he mentioned to President Carter in April, 1979 that his brother had serious financial difficulties. The president, he said, did not respond.

The other adviser, Ronald Sprague, said that Billy Carter had taken him to the Oval Office last March to meet the president and that the president had never inquired why Mr. Sprague was in Washington. Mr. Sprague said in his testimony that he had come to pick up a visa so he could go to Libya to negotiate a loan for Billy Carter.

Mr. McGregor, who was Billy Carter's commanding officer in the Marine Corps in the 1950s, testified that he had resumed a friendship with the president's brother in the late 1970s and had helped him in his attempt to obtain an additional oil allocation from Libya for the Charter Oil Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. McGregor, a consultant for Charter, also said that he had been instrumental in persuading Billy Carter to enter a hospital for alcoholism rehabilitation in the spring of 1979.

He testified that, at Billy Carter's request, he came to Washington in April, 1979 to meet with the president so that the president could thank him personally for the help he had given Billy. In the meeting, which lasted less than 10 minutes, Mr. McGregor said that he was struck by the fact that the president emphasized Billy Carter's health problems to the exclusion of any mention of financial troubles.

"It occurred to me that perhaps there was a lack of awareness of the president that Billy had financial problems," Mr. McGregor testified, "so I ehose to alert the president of Billy's financial problems." The president, be said, did not respond at all to the information.

$500,000 Loan

Mr. Sprague said there was no mention of Libya during his brief meeting, he said, but later was driven in a White House car to the Libyan embassy, where be obtained a visa.

In Libya, Mr. Sprague said, he negodated a $500,000 loan fnr Billy Carter from the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank. The loan, he said, was for five years at 10 percent interest with payment on the principal waived for the first two years and with Billy Carter's house and other property as collateral. Mr. Sprague said that he met separately with other Libyan officials to strike a deal in which Billy Carter would work to obtain an additional oil allocation for Charter.

Although he thought the loan had been agreed on and believed it would be transacted through the Bankers Trust Co. in New York, no money was immediately forthcoming as far as he knew, be testified.

Mr. Sprague, who at Billy Carter's behest repeatedly pressed the Libyans in April and May for payment of the money, said that he was unaware at the time that on April 7 Billy had received a $200,000 "loan" written on it. When he read in the paper about the $200,000 payment last month, Mr. Sprague said, he called Randy Coleman, Billy Carter's friend and business associate, and asked why he had not been told about the payment.

Mr. Sprague said that Mr. Coleman had responded, "You weren't supposed to know."

Charter Makes Disclosures

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — The Charter Co. disclosed yesterday that two of its top executives had several discussions in 1978 and 1979 with Robert Vesco, the fugióve financier, about prospective business deals, including Charter's purchase of an interest in an oil refinery in the Bahamas.

Charter said that the discussions with Mr. Vesco had been unproductive and did not lead to any business deals involving him.

However, the discussions are likely to be the subject of further investigaóon by two Senate panels, the one probing Billy Carter's ties to Libya and the other examining the Justice Department's handling of alleged contacts between Mr. Vesco and the Carter administration.

Mr. Vesco told two senators in July that, when asked by the Libyan government earlier this year, he had recommended that it give Billy Carter $200,000. Billy Carter received the money, which he has described as part of a $500,000 loan, in April.

The subcommittee chaired by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., is investigating possible links between Mr. Vesco, the Libyan government and the Bahamian refinery, which formed part of an alleged bribery scheme designed to gain release to Libya of American-manufactured military aircraft.

Fishermen Thwart Navy At Mediterranean Port

FOS-SUR-MER, France, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Striking fishermen today defied French navy demands to end their blockade of the important Mediterranean oil port of Fos-sur-Mer and prevented two naval tugboats from towing an oil tanker into the harbor for unloading.

The fishermen had warned earlier that they would resist attempts by the navy to break their blockade of vital Frencb ports — now in its second week — "with all the means at our disposal."

Twelve trawlers prevented the navy tugs from taking up the towlines of the oil tanker "British Renown," despite a radio warning from Adm. Jean Accary, commander-in-chief of the nearby Toulon naval base, that he would order in reinforcements. About 30 oil tankers were awaiting unloading.

It was the first action by naval units since yesterday's warning from Prime Minister Raymond Barre that he would use the navy to end the blockade, which began nine days ago and has affected three-fourths of the nation's major ports.

The fishermen are blockading the ports to dramatize their demands for lower fuel prices and higher prices for their catch.

Ocean fishermen at Le Havre, Europe's third biggest port, said they would not "capitulate" to Mr. Barre's threats.

"We will continue the fight," fisbermen told newsmen. "We are waiting for the navy. We fishermen did our military service in the navy, and on the water we fear nobody."

A spokesman for strikers at St. Nazaire on the Atlantic said in a radio broadcast, "We will resist force with all the means at our disposal. We will win. We will react in some way."

Fishermen at Boulogne, the nation's biggest fishing port, called a meeting for tomorrow to map plans for "far-reaching action."

Several trawlers from Honfleur and other Normandy ports pulled into Le Havre during the day to tighten the blockade. At day's end more than 50 trawlers were anchored at regular intervals to block attempts to run the blockade.

The blocking of Fos yesterday prompted Mr. Barre to announce be was asking the ministers of transport, interior and defense "to take necessary steps to assure the liberty of circulation in oil ports, notably at Fos, with the active assistance of the navy."

France's largest labor union, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT), called upon fishermen to continue their strike and asked tugboat operators not to aid navy ships.

The National Association of Shipowners announced that if the harbors are not freed by Sunday night, they will divert all cargo trade to other countries.

U.S. Reveals Plane Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

said to stem, in part, from its shape. Extensive studies, according to officials, have shown that various parts of aircraft, sucb as engine inlets, can be designed to eliminate the sharp corners that produce the maximum radar reflections.

But they said the most important key to reducing radar visibility had been the development of special materials applied to the exterior of the aircraft. Radar waves, according to officials, are absorbed by the special coating and then diffused, rather than being reflected back to tracking staóons.

The United States has rarely developed military aircraft in total secrecy. In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson announced that a new high-altitude recomnaissance plane, the SR-71, had been developed as a replacement for the U-2.

Because the Soviet Union possesses the most extensive air-defense network in the world, experts contend that the techniques worked out with the new aircraft would be most useful in designing a new manned, strategic bomber. But these aides also contended that several nther countries were rapidly acquiring advanced missile-defense systems and that the breakthrough could be exploited for military missions in such regions as the Gulf.

Other officials, however, contended that even if the United States could dramatically reduce the radar visibility of combat aircraft, the Soviet Union would be able to defend its air space from intrusion. They noted, for example, that Soviet fighters are equipped with infrared homing missiles that zero in on the heat produced by the jet engines of aircraft.

Anglican Priest Accused of Role In Iranian Coup

TEHERAN, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — An Iranian Anglican priest, wbo was arrested in the provincial city of Kerman yesterday, is accused of taking part in last month's coup conspiracy, a revoluóonary judge said tonight.

Nosratollah Sharifian, the Episcopal priest of St. Andrew's Church in Kerman, was arrested on the orders of revolutionary prosecutor general Ali Ghodussi and brought to Teheran, the judge said.

Mr. Sharifian's arrest brings to at least six the number of Anglicans in detention in Iran. The others are three British missionaries, as well as two local priests whose arrest in Isfahan was announced in London yesterday by the British Council of Churches.

It was alleged that Mr. Sharifian took part in the foiled coup d'etat which was exposed by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr July 10. Mr. Sharifian is the first of the detained Anglicans to be linked to the conspiracy, although missionary Jean Waddell is accused of "espionage."

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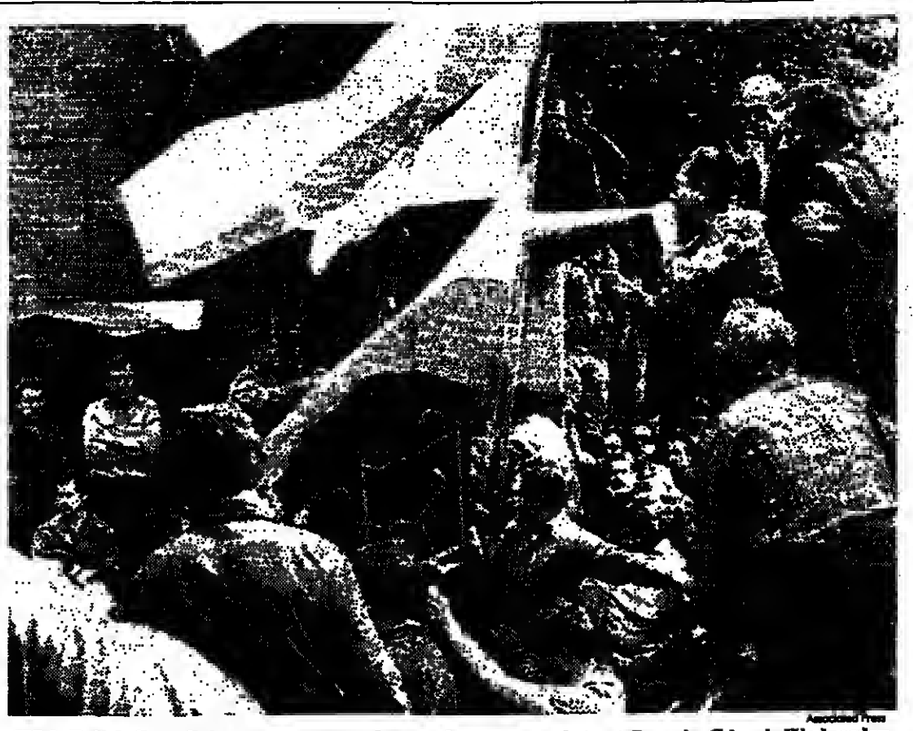

Associated Press

With Polish flags flying, a woman used megaphone to speak to strikers in Gdansk Wednesday.

Poland Swaps Negotiators in Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the past week in persuading the workers to begin talks on his terms.

Mr. Jagielski broadcast an appeal to the workers and people of Gdansk within hours of his appointment, pledging that his commission was ready to talk with committees from individual striking factories. He also said government officials would go to the factories to talk to the workers. Mr. Pyka had ordered the workers to come to him at the local Communist Party offices.

The news agency PAP reported that talks were under way with 47 individual strike committees but gave no details. The government is trying to negotiate with the committees rather than with a central organization established by militants at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk.

Gdansk radio had reported that negotiaóons were under way with committees that had apparently split with the Lenin Shipyard group. But Mr. Pyka's removal appeared to indicate that the commission's strategy of undermining worker unity was failing.

Although Mr. Jagielski did not agree to meet with the joint strike committee at the Lenin Shipyard, many workers felt his offer represented a concession by the government, because be did not rule out later meetings with the full Inter-Factory Committee.

In their first reaction to news of Mr. Jagielski's appointment, strikers at the shipyard said they thought his replacement of Mr. Pyka was relatively unimportant. Observers expected that his subsequent radio and television address increased the chances for talks, however.

New strikes were reported today in Kielce, south of Warsaw, but few details were available.

The mayor of Szczecin, a port and industrial city of 400,000 people on the East German border, reported, "The life of all families is disorganized; municipal transport is not functioning; normal functioning of hospitals, shops and fundamental services have all been disrupted and people are still buying food in vast quantities."

With 20,000 workers reported on strike in Szczecin two days ago, the local radio station said yesterday and again today that workers in the steel and paper mills and other industries were joining the walkout.

U.S. Notes Its 'Concern'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The State Department issued its first substantive statement on the situation in Poland when it noted "with concern" today the arrest of the KOR dissidents

"We have seen the reports about the arrests of Polisb dissidents. We have noted them with concern and we hope the dissidents would be released soon," said spokesman David Passage.

But Mr. Passage again declined to comment on the general situation in Poland. "We regard the events as they unfold in Poland as a matter to be settled and resolved between the Polisb people and the Polish government," he said.

U.S. Dockers Plan Boycott

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — The International Longshoremen's Association, which represents 110,000 dockers on the Eastern Seaboard, announced yesterday it would boycott cargoes to and from Poland as a show of solidarity with striking Polish workers. But ILA President Thomas Gleason delayed the final go-ahead until labor unions in Europe were notified.

W. German Loan Unaffected

FRANKFURT, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — The strikes in Poland have not affected the readiness of West German banks to proceed with a 1.2-billion Deutsche mark ($667-million) credit for Poland arranged last week, a spokesman for Dresdner Bank said here today.

Strikes Will Test Moscow On Detente With Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

less, from the Western point of view the events now going on in Poland are a clear test of one very important political paragraph which was written into the Helsinki Agreements at Western insistence after two years of fierce argument and tough diplomatic negotiation, word by word. The passage reads:

"All peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine when and as they wish their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development."

At the time the Helsinki Agreements were negotiated and signed, it was frequenlly said by Eastern European diplomats involved in the negotiation that if the agreements had existed in 1968, the Soviet Union would have had no excuse to send tanks to crush Czechoslovakia, because the agreements in effect guarantee recognióon of the status quo between East and West in Europe while at the same time allowing for peaceful changes in the system.

Poland, exactly 12 years after the crushing of the Dubcek regime in Czecboslovakia, now offers the first real test of this Helsinki concept and understanding.

Radio Jamming

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, in resuming the jamming of the Russian-language broadcasts of the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp., is in clear violation of the Helsinki Agreements on East-West disseminaónn nf news and information. Both the State Department and the Fnreign Office in London have issued statements objecting to the Soviet action — the first jamming of the BBC and the VOA since negoóations on the Helsinki Agreements began seven years ago.

Clearly, this drastic step by the Kremlin is evidence of the nervousness of the Soviet leadership about the news of what is going on in Poland spreading and giving ideas to restive Soviet workers who were reported to have staged a strike in the buge Kama River truck factory south of Moscow in central Russia two months ago.

At the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan eight months ago, various foreign ministries in Western Europe discussed canceling the Madrid conference as a harsh signal to the Russians that they could not break detente in one part of the world and still enjoy it in Europe. This course was eventually rejected for two reasons.

First, in a literal sense, the Afghanistan intervenóon did not breach the agreements on security and cooperation in Europe. Second, it was judged to be better to go ahead with the Madrid conference and use it to lecture the Soviet Union on its behavior. But if poland blows up, the Madrid meeting is unlikely to survive.

Aircraft-Cabin Safety Criticized

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (LAT) — The deaths of all 301 persons aboard a Lockheed L-1011 in Saudi Arabia rekindled congressional criticism yesterday of the Federal Aviation Administration's slow pace toward improving the safety of passenger cabins of U.S.-built aircraft.

The death toll was the third highest in the history of aviation accidents, and it brought FAA Administratnr Langhorne Bond under new criticism when he appeared before a House subcommittee considering legislation to restructure his agency.

Several congressmen used the occasion, whicb had been scheduled weeks before the Saudi incident, to cite the need fnr tougher FAA standards to reduce inflammability, smoke and toxic fumes for airplane interiors.

The Saudi Arabian Airways plane made an emergency return to Riyadh airport Tuesday night after fire broke out aboard it a few minutes after takeoff. The plane did not crash, but the flames and smoke from the rapidly spreading fire made it "impossible to open the doors from outside or inside," the Saudi Civil Aviation Authority said.

The official Saudi statement said the fire may bave been started by a small butane stove smuggled aboard the plane by a Moslem pilgrim en route to Mecca. Two such stoves were found in the gutted plane, it said, and a fire extinguisher near one stove apparently had been used.

The worst airline disaster occurred on March 27, 1977, when 581 persons were killed after a KLM 747 and a Pan American 747 collided on the runway in Tenerife, Canary Islands. The second worst accident was on March 3, 1974, when 346 died in the crash of a Turkish DC-10 jet in Ermenonville near Paris.

Rep. Elliott Levitas, D-Ga., reminded Mr. Bond that in the last decade 1,200 persons had survived airplane crashes "only to perish" because of post-crash fires.

In that period, Rep. Levitas said, the FAA has adopted no new fire safety regulations for passenger cabins. He asked Mr. Bond what was now being done.

Mr. Bond replied that "every single aspect of the cabin safety problem is under examination" and that a committee of experts will soon deliver its findings from a yearlong study. He termed it the "most vexing safety problem" his agency faces and the one that it has "shown the least progress" in solving.

Rep. Norman Mineta, D-Calif., chairman of the oversight and review subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, also criticized Mr. Bond and the FAA for its laggard pace in improving safety standards.

Rep. Mineta, who held a series of hearings earlier this summer on the problem, said he found that inflammability standards for plane interiors "are modest at best and that no standards at all exist for smoke and toxic fumes given off by these materials in post-crash fire situations."

He said the FAA first became aware of the dangers of toxic fumes from burning cabin interiors in the early 1960s, "yet in that period of more than 17 years the FAA has been unable to promulgate any safety standards to deal with this problem."

The FAA also was criticized at yesterday's hearing by a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, which yesterday sent a four-member team to Saudi Arabia at the Saudis request to aid in the investigation of the L-1011 fire.

The board member, Patrick Bursley, singled out cabin safety as one of several areas where "the FAA has not been willing to move forward with even an interim measure that might afford protection against the hazards."

In 1974, a L-1011 was virtually destroyed by a blaze that broke out in the passenger compartment while it was parked, empty of passengers and crew, at Boston's Logan Airport.

Guatemala Gunmen Kill Leftist Leader

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Presumed rightist gunmen fatally shot a leftist party founder yesterday, the 10th slaying of the day in Guatemala, authorities said.

Two men shot and killed Hector Ramos in his office in the town of Coban, 130 miles (213 kilometers) north of the capital, police said. Mr. Ramos was one of the founders of Guatemala's Socialist Information Party.

Portugal Expels Four Russians as Spies

LISBON, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Four Soviet diplomats have been ordered expelled from Portugal as the seninr figures in a civilian and military spy network in the country, official Portuguese sources said today.

Details of their alleged activities emerged as the Soviet Union, through its Lisbon embassy, denounced last night's expulsions as a deeply unfriendly act and rejected charges against the four as completely unfounded.

Portugal's rightist government said only that the four had interfered in the country's internal affairs, hut official sources said today their activities as chiefs of the Kremlin's spy nettwork included telepbone tapping and the obtaining of military and other secrets.

Western intelligence reports warned Portugal, a strategic part of the NATO alliance, about two of the four men six years ago, the sources said, hut at the time Portugal's pro-Soviet Communist Party was at the height of its power and no actnion was taken.

The two, Minister Counselor Albert Matveev and First Secretary Yuri Semenytchev, were identified as KGB agents soon after they arrived following the 1974 revolution to set up the first Soviet embassy in Portugal, the sources said.

Mr. Semenytchev was listed as being involved in "clandestine operations abroad" in U.S. researcher John Barroo's 1974 book, "KGB," on the Soviet intelligence network. Before his move to portugal, Mr. Semenytchev served in France where he was regarded as the top KGB representative, the sources said.

The Soviet Embassy said Mr. Semenytchev was now on holiday and was due to leave Lisbon in the next few days anyway. It said the Portuguese Foreign Ministry had already been told that Mr. Matveev was due to leave his post in September.

The other two diplomats ordered expelled are assistant naval attache Vladimir Konyaev and Alexandr Kulagin, a member of the military attache's office.

Commander Konyaev was considered the top agent of the Soviet military intelligence branch in Portugal, the sources said. They said he frequently visited the Azores, the archipelago which plays a key role in the NATO alliance's military network.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Carter Rebuffs Reagan on Strong Defense

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — President Carter declared today that he is keeping America's defenses "strong enough for now and for tomorrow" and called his new strategic nuclear doctrine a clear warning that no enemy attack on vital U.S. interests could succeed.

In a speech that amounted to a rebuttal to Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan, Mr. Carter told the national convention of the American Legion that bravado, nostalgia and wishful thinking will not win the peace.

Mr. Carter disputed Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Democratic administration has let America's defenses slip to second best.

Farm Laborer Protest Spreads Across Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Protests by jobless farm laborers spread across southern Spain today as support grew for more than 700 villagers on hunger strike for nine days, trade union officials said. More than a third of the population of Marinaleda, 60 miles east of Seville, went on a hunger strike to publicize demands for more government aid for the estimated 120,000 unemployed farmhands in the region of Andalusia.

Francisco Casero, leader of the radical Agricultural Workers' Union, said there were some 20,000 unemployed laborers in Seville province and that they required at least $8 million aid in August and had received less than $2 million.

Agricultural workers in Andalusia, where unemployment is as high as 30 percent in some areas, cannot collect normal state unemployment benefits as they hold only seasonal jobs. State aid is distributed by local councils as wages in exchange for doing public work.

Mugabe Accuses General Who Served Smith

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today labeled the former leader of Rhodesia's armed forces, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, as "disloyal" and accused him of committing brutalities under the Ian Smith regime.

Speaking at London's Heathrow Airport on his way to New York to attend the formal acceptance of Zimbabwe into the United Nations, Mr. Mugabe told reporters that Gen. Walls was used by the previous regime to "commit brutalities by means of the army . . . to sustain a racial system."

Gen. Walls caused an uproar earlier this month when he said in a BBC television interview that he had requested British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to annul the election that brought Mr. Mugabe to power because he claimed the victory was achieved through intimidation. "His statements are, to say the least, most undesirable," Mr. Mugabe told reporters. "One thing is quite clear — we are not going to have disloyal characters in our society."

5 Killed in Moslem-Police Clashes in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21 (AP) — At least five persons were killed and scores wounded today in violent clashes between rioting Moslems and police in the northern city of Allahabad, reports said.

The United News of India said the trouble began soon after a brief relaxation of the curfew that was imposed Tuesday on the city, which is 600 kilometers southeast of New Delhi. Mobs hurled rocks and bricks at police and a rooftop gunman seriously wounded one policeman, it reported.

The agency said the police opened fire in self-defense. An Allahabad district magistrate escaped unhurt when a home-made bomb was thrown at his jeep, it added. A strict curfew was reimposed.

Bolivia Troops Said to Sack Mountain Town

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Amnesty International said today it had received eyewitness accounts of Bolivian troops rampaging through the mountain mining town of Caracoles, killing, abducting and raping.

The human rights organization said that as many as 900 persons were said to have disappeared from the town on Aug. 4, 18 days after military leaders seized power in Bolivia. It said it was not known how many of those who disappeared were dead, in military custody or had escaped.

The town's inhabitants, 165 miles (266 kilometers) southeast of La Paz, are suspected of political opposition to the nation's military leaders. The organization said a Bolivian Army regiment first bombarded Caracoles with artillery, planes and tanks. Miners were reported to have tried to repel troops with stones. People who tried to flee were pursued and killed by soldiers, a report reaching Amnesty International said.

Oil Tanker Hits Drilling Rig Off New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (UPI) — A tanker carrying more than 2.5 million gallons of oil and gasoline today slammed into a drilling platform under construction in the Gulf of Mexico and caught fire. One man was injured.

The ship struck a rig under construction for Chevron on a lease site about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Morgan City, La. About 18 feet of the rig was above water. The Coast Guard said it feared the 565-foot ship would explode, spilling its cargo into the gulf.

All 39 crew members from the tanker Texaco North Dakota got off safely, except for one man who suffered first and second-degree burns. One person was aboard the oil rig.

9 Are Killed In Sub Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

submarine's captain refused to allow the Japanese aboard his craft.

Pilots of Japanese aircraft on patrol flights over the scene reported that bodies of the Soviet crewmen appeared to have been laid out under a makeshift canvas tent built on the deck.

Some Wearing Cloaks

Photos taken from the aircraft showed some of the crewmen wearing what appeared to be white, ankle-length cloaks and seemingly segregated from the rest.

Japanese and U.S. officials said they could not speculate on the purpose of the clothing or the apparent separation of the crew members. A U.S. Navy source said he knew of no type of similar apparel aboard U.S. nuclear submarines.

In a telephone interview with Japan Broadcasting Corp., the captain of the British ship said "smoke was billowing from the submarine for about one hour. About 15 crewmen were seen busily working near the stern, indicating the fire broke out in the rear part of the ship. "The ship was in no danger of sinking," the captain said.

Maritime Safety officials said they learned of the casualties from intercepted radio traffic between the submarine and the Meridian.

The cause of the fire and extent of damage was not known, but Japan Defense Agency sources said officials had not ruled out the possibility of an explosion.

It was the second fatal mishap involving Soviet military craft in the vicinity of Japan in two months. On June 27, a Soviet reconnaissance plane crashed in the Sea of Japan, apparently killing all aboard.

2 Joggers Slain in U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21 (AP) — Two joggers were shot to death and another wounded by a gunman fiting a high-powered rifle, a police spokesman said today. He said officers had a suspect, not in custody, who might have been acquainted with the victims, although he would not speculate on a motive for the shootings.

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Senate Panel Passes $22-Billion Tax Cut

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP) — The Senate Finance Committee yesterday rushed through major tax cuts for both individuals and business, to be effective next Jan. 1.

In less than 15 minutes, the committee voted, 16 to 0, for a $22-billion cut in individual income taxes next year, equivalent to an across-the-board reduction of about 6 percent.

The committee had already voted, 20 to 0, for a cut in business taxes of more than $11 billion oext year, equivalent to roughly one-sixth of their tax due. Businesses would be able to write off their purchases of new plant and equipment about 40 percent faster than under present law.

Burden of Inflation

The personal tax cut is aimed at offsetting the Social Security tax increase scheduled for Jan. 1 and the increased income tax burden because of inflation. But it is still far from certain that a tax bill will be enacted this year.

The Finance Committee has gone ahead despite the opposition of both the administration and the House, which, under the Constitution, originates tax legislation. The panel's bill could be held up on the Senate floor, while the House has yet to move on drawing up its own bill.

The personal tax plan is as follows:

- An increase in the $1,000 personal exemption to $1,100.
- An increase of $100 in the so-called zero bracket amount, below which income is tax-free, to $2,400 for single persons, and $3,600 for married couples filing jointly.
- A two-step deduction to reduce the so-called marriage penalty. The deduction would be 5 percent in 1981 on the first $30,000 in earned income of the lower-paid spouse, rising to 10 percent in 1982.
- An increase in the earned income tax credit, which benefits lower-income working parents, from 10 percent to 11 percent on income up to $5,000 and with the credit phasing out at higher income levels than at present.
- A general rate reduction. Rates will be cut in almost all tax brackets, with the top rate down from 70 percent to 67 percent, and the bottom rate cut probably from 14 percent to 12 percent.

In other Senate action, the Budget Committee yesterday cut the previous congressional allocation for jobs by $300 million in fiscal 1981 — just a week after the Democratic National Conventioo called for a $12-billion anti-recession jobs program.

Without much more than a passing reference to the platform, the Democratic-controlled committee first voted, 6 to 4, to reject a relatively modest $1.2-billion increase in the $9.1-billion funding plan for employment and training that Coogress approved in its first budget resolution in June. Democrats split evenly on the vote.

Advance Funding Cut

Then, voting by the same margin, the committee chopped $300 million from the $9.1 billion and curtailed advance funding to start the Carter administration's youth employment initiaóve in fiscal 1982.

The ano-recession plank had been added to the Democratic platform under pressure from backers of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and over the objections of the administration.

The committee's action on jobs came a day after it voted to increase military spending by $5.6 billioo over what Congress provided in its June budget resolnóon.

Taken together, the votes indicate that the committee is continuing — even enlarging — its tilt toward military spending as it seeks to contain the recession-caused deficit that has destroyed Congress' bopes for the first balanced budget in 12 years.

United Press International

BUSH VISITS CHINA — Republican vice presidential candidate George Bush (second from left) held lengthy talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua (right) in Peking yesterday. Mr. Bush, accompanied by foreign affairs adviser Richard Allen (left), reportedly told Chinese officials that Ronald Reagan would not renew official diplomatic relations with Taiwan, promising "a strong U.S. relationship with China" if he and Mr. Reagan are elected.

House Panelists Back Overseas Tax Cut But See Little Hope of Action in 1980

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (IHT) — Moves to ease the tax burden of Americans ahroad drew new support in the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, but members warned that there might oot be time to enact the necessary legislation this year.

"There is no doubt we must modify the 911 rule to attempt to reestablish our ability to compete in foreign markets," committee chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., told the panel during four hours of testimony on proposals to reduce or eliminate U.S. taxaóon of the earned income of Americans overseas.

"There is no question we have to move expeditiously on this matter," Mr. Ullman remarked at another point during his questioning of witnesses.

He was echoed by Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., the panel's ranking minority member, who noted the upsurge of support in Congress for changes in Sectioo 913 (special deductioos) aod Sectioo 911 ($20,000 income exclusion for those in oil and construction camps).

However, Rep. Conable, who has long supported cutting the taxes of Americans overseas, pinpointed the main problem in getting legislation to this effect through Congress this year.

"There is a sense of urgency," he told the panel, "but this hrings up the the time problem. Time is a factor."

He referred to the fact that Congress plans to adjourn for the elections in less than six weeks, and there has been no real agreement oo exactly how to help overseas Americans.

"We do have a consensus that something must be done but there is no consensus about what to do," he said.

The hearing was marked by generally friendly questions and sometimes impassioned testimony by some of the 25 witnesses calling for tax reduction for Americans overseas.

"U.S. business has lost the war to the U.S. government," said D.D. Heydlauf, chairman of Global Van Lines. "We can't compete because you killed us."

"It's a dying animal," said Thomas Hughes of the American Chamber of Commerce in Venezuela, referring to the American presence abroad.

Alluding to statements by Treasury officials that actioo should be delayed until definitive data on the effects of the 1978 Foreign Earned Income Act can be gathered, Mr. Hughes said, "The Treasury wants to wait until it dies and then perform an autopsy to see what it died of. We cannot wait that long." Robert Shriner of Chase Econmetrics testified on his company's new study showing a 10 percent decrease in Americans abroad and a concomitant reduction of five percent in U.S. exports. Mr. Shriner asserted that contrary to charges by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the report's conclusions were based on current hard data, not on a 1977 estimate of the effects of the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

Richard Barton, vice president and general counsel of Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., sounded another theme when he told the panel: "One American working overseas supports many Americans at home." He meant, he said, that Americans abroad sell American products, thus helping to provide jobs in the United States.

Mr. Barton and numerous other witnesses insisted that to increase exports, the United States must depend on overseas Americans who know their customers and clients and can sell their products and services on a loog-term, face-to-face basis. Salesmen flying in from the United States for brief periods cannot do the same job, they argued.

Rep. Conable said most Americans do not realize the extent to which their interests are involved in foreign trade. He urged businesses to "explain to your [U.S.] employees, the people in your communities, that they have a stake in exports."

He told the witnesses, "Many of [our] consóituents think that the bulk of what goes on outside the United States is oot oecessary and probably immoral."

Abscam Trial Learns Senator Met FBI Agent, False Sheikh

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Sen. Harrison Williams Jr. of New Jersey met last summer with an undercover agent for the FBI posing as an Arab sheikh who was willing to bribe American public officials for political favors, the senator's attorney said yesterday.

The acknowledgement of that meeting was made after a tape recording was played yesterday in the first Abscam trial. On the tape, Melvin Weinberg, a convicted swindler who helped the FBI carry out the Abscam operation, is heard coaching a man on bow to impress the "sheikh" with his importance. The man being coached was later identified as Sen. Williams by the senator's lawyer.

Sen. Williams, a Democrat, is not involved in the trial, which is under way in federal District Court in Brooklyn. The trial involves a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania and three men wbo have been charged with a bribery conspiracy allegedly uncovered by the FBI's Abscam ioquiry.

While acknowledging that the senator had met both with the false sheikh and with the undercover operative who briefed him before the session with the sheikh, Sen. Williams's attorney, George Koelzer, said the senator had "done nothing which would be improper, unethical or illegal." He added that he was not "at liberty to discuss the substance of this matter further."

The admission that Sen. Williams had met with the sheikh and the secood man was the first public acknowledgement by a spokesman for the senator of Sen. Williams's involvement in meetings that were part of the Abscam operaóon. The senator — who is under investigation by the Justice Department for allegedly baving entered into corrupt agreements with the undercover operatives — has vigorously denied that be is guilty of wrongdoing, and thus far no charges have been brought against him.

New Questions

But yesterday's disclosures raise oew questoons abont the ethics and propriety of a U.S. senator being involved with people subsequently disclosed as having been undercover agents willing to buy influence from government officials.

Two other tape recordings played yesterday linked the senator with the activities of a defendant in the current trial, Mayor Angelo Errichetti of Camden, N.J. Io one of these recordings, made Juoe 20, 1979, Mr. Errichetti is quoted as saying in a phone conversaóon with an Abscam operative that he would "call Williams right now" and tell him to be available for a scheduled meeting in Washington with "Yassir," the name of the man posing as a sheikh.

Io the second recording, made June 16, 1979, in which the mayor spoke with the same operative, the latter refers to Sen. Williams by his nickname, "Pete."

The man whom Mr. Errichetti was talking to was Mr. Weinberg. As a result of the overall invesógation — in which the FBI's operatives posed as sheikhs and their represeotatives in an attempt to uocover alleged political corruption in the United States — a total of six members of the House and 13 other persons bave been indicted on bribery and other charges.

The defendants in the initial trial in Brooklyn, aside from Mr. Errichetti, are Rep. Michael Myers, D-Pa.; Louis Johanson, a Philadelphia city councilman, and Howard Criden, a former law partner of Mr. Johanson.

Scheme Charged

They are charged with a scheme in which Rep. Myers allegedly received $50,000 from an FBI agent posiog as a representative of the wealthy Middle Easterners in return for promising to help the nonexistent Arabs with immigraóon matters. The congressman allegedly shared the payment with his co-defendants.

The defense coocedes that Rep. Myers took the money but argues that no crime was committed because there was no criminal intent. Rather, the defendants argue that they were duped into following a script set out for them by Mr. Weinberg, who, the defense attorneys say, told the men on trial that Rep. Myers would not really have to do anything in return for the money except "come on stroog" in making the Arabs think he could wield influence on their behalf.

The defendants also argue that the investigation was "designed to trick" them into "doing something unlawful."

AFL-CIO Council Divided in Vote Endorsing Carter

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (LAT) — Despite some open dissent and behind-the-scenes grumbliog, the AFL-CIO executive council voted yesterday to endorse President Carter and promised a "forceful and aggressive effort" for his reelection.

One member of the labor federation's council, William Winpisinger, president of the machinists' union, voted against the endorsement. More importantly, three other union leaders abstained oo the issue. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said be was totally committed to Mr. Carter and predicted that union members would support the president.

Mr. Winpisinger, who walked out of the Democratic Naóonal Convenóon last week to protest Mr. Carter's renomination, said, "I could talk to my machinists' convenóoo for three hours about the virtues of Jimmy Carter and the delegates still would not endorse him."

Three other members of the council abstained oo whether to back Mr. Carter: Jerry Wurf, head of the 1 million-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Fred Kroll, president of the Brotherbood of Railway and Airline Clerks, and John O'Donnell, president of the Airline Pilots Associaóon.

Thomas Gleason, president of the longshoremen's union, said he went along with the resolution but added that he intended to meet with Republican nominee Ronald Reagan to consider supporting him. Mr. Gleason, who supported Sen. Edward Kennedy in the primary campaign, said, "There are 300,000 autoworkers unemployed and it's bad in steel and the building trades. So how can you ask those guys out of a job to vote for Carter?"

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Tanzania to Make Refugees Citizens

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Tanzania announced today it would grant citizenship to 36,000 Rwandan refugees in a mass naturalization ceremony next month.

David Lambo, the chief representative of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Tanzania, said refugees have never before been naturalized on such a mass scale. He said the Rwandans had developed thriving, self-reliant communióes.

Tens of thousands of Rwandans of the minority Tutsi tribe fled to Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda in the early 1960s after a Hutu-dominated Rwandan government took power.

Cyprus Prepares for Talks Amid Pessimism

By Loren Jenkins

NICOSIA, Aug. 21 (WP) — Pockmarked by bullet holes and squatting alooe in a no-man's-land between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, the once stately Ledra Palace Hotel bere is a forlorn monument to the seemingly unsolvable division of Cyprus.

At one time one of the grand hostelries of Britain's colonial empire, a match in style and class for Raffles in Singapore and the Repulse Bay in Hong Kong, the Ledra Palace's days of glory are long gone and today it is inhabited only by a désultory detachment of Canadian soldiers assigned by the United Nations peacekeeping forces to patrol the "green line" that divides the hostile Cypriot communities of the capital.

In the past couple of days there have been a few signs of new life that coincides with resumed activity on the negotiating front. The hotel's tattered ballrooms are being spruced up to host another round of UN-sponsored peace talks aimed at reuniting the island, which for all intents and purposes was partioned in the wake of Turkey's invasion of northern Cyprus in 1974.

Even before the representatives of the two communites gather next month for their seventh attempt to reach an agreement since the invasion, the outlook hardly looks promising.

'Bizonality' Debate

The last time the two sides got together under the aegis of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's representatives was last year, when the discussions quickly collapsed under the weight of semantical debate over an ill-defined concept called "bizonality."

The Turkish Cypriots demanded that the Greek Cypriots agree to the principle that the future of Cyprus, if it was to have a united future, must be organized along "bizonal" lines, which the Greek Cypriots, who are insisting on a federal solution, took to mean some sort of loose confederation.

The Greek Cypriots insisted on their own term, "biregionality," which, to their mind at least, was not so pregnant with separatist meanings. The hair-splitting doomed the talks.

It took UN Undersecretary Perez de Cuellar and his resident mediator, Hugo Gobbi, 14 months of tedious shuttle diplomacy across the "green line" to work out a oew formula, acceptable to both sides, for the talks to resume.

But hardly had Mr. Gobbi announced that the talks would start again in earnest Sept. 16 on the basis of both sides' agreement of "support for a federal solution on the constitutional aspects and a bizonal solution on the territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem," than the deal began to fray.

Within hours of his statement, Greek Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou called a press conference to announce that he had made oo agreement to accept bizonality on the thorny territorial questions. What he had agreed to, the president said, was only that a bizonal solución was open to discussion in the talks.

Two days later, Archbisbop Chrysostomos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus and as such a power among the Greek Cypriot community, bluntly termed the UN talks as little more than an "opiate" to lull the Greeks to sleep. He called instead for a popular struggle to liberate Greek areas occupied by the Turks, who since 1974 cootrol 40 percent of the island.

Such a call, and the memories that it evoked of past intercommunal strife, is precisely what has made the Turkish Cypriot community, backed as it is today by 26,000 well-armed Turkish troops, so unwilling to consider any return to the pre-1974 status quo or, even, any solution that would not keep both communióes geographically separate, with full guarantees against the violation of their security.

"The problem is that the past enmióes and suspicions and experiences cannot be forgotten by the people," said Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community. "The suspicions and fears of the past are a reality that we must accept and deal with."

"Mr. Kyprianou's problem is that he thinks these fears and suspicions do not exist," Mr. Denktash said. "He keeps insisting that the Greek Cypriots did no wrong to the Turks and that we must go back to a situation like we had before, where we were dominated by a Greek government and where no Turk's life was secure, not even in his own home."

History of Strife

Until the Turkish invasion forced the regrouping of the previously intermixed communities into two separate and divided territories, Cyprus was often the scene of vicious intercommunal fighting in which the Turkish Cypriots, who make up only 18 percent of the population, more often than not came off second best. Each side blamed the other for triggering the strife.

Mr. Kyprianou, like Archbishop Makarios, who led Cyprus to independence and ruled until his death in 1977, has not shown any signs of willingness to accept the fact that whatever the wrongs on their side, too, the Turkish Cypriots have had legitimate reasons to demand guarantees of their rights and security in an island where Greek Cypriots are a majority and old hates and enmióes die slowly.

His stand has increasingly brought him criócism from the Greek Cypriots themselves, who feel that be has been too unbending and has missed several opportunities for compromise.

"After Kyprianou's statement rejecting the agreement on principles worked out with the UN, the whole thing may be up for renegotiating again, which may only give the Turks a chance to strengthen their own demands," said Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot politician who himself had led the early intercommunal talks for the Greek Cypriots. "I'm afraid we may simply be back to square one."

U.S. Air Mishap Not Indictable

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP) — The U.S. District Attorney here yesterday abandoned efforts to seek an indictment in a January incident in which an air traffic control computer allegedly was sabotaged, jeopardizing a Russian airplane carrying Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Edward Korman, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, said there was "insufficient evidence" to seek a warrant in the case, which involved allegations that a tag that identified a radar blip as an Aeroflot flight and listing its altitude had been deleted from the computer.

As a result, Federal Aviation Administration officials said, the plane flew more than five miles (nine kms) through normally crowded Long Island airspace at an abnormal altitude. The mistake was discovered after about three minutes, the plane was ordered to the proper altitude, then landed on schedule at Kennedy Airport. The day before the incident, union representatives for the air traffic controllers had announced that controllers would not handle Aeroflot or Air Iran flights "unless ordered to do so by higher authority."

Vietnam Warned Of China Attack

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (UPI) — A top Chinese official warned yesterday that China will attack Vietnam if Hanoi invades Thailand, Kyodo News Service said. In a dispatch from Peking, Kyodo said Han Nianlong, Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, said two-thirds of Vietnam's troops have massed along the Sino-Vietnam border.

The Chinese official also said Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito will hold talks with Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Zhao Ziyang who is favored to become China's next premier. Mr. Ito begins a visit to China Sept. 2.

Mr. Han also warned that the Soviet Union is trying to take advantage of Japan's assistance in the development of Siberia. "I believe the Japanese government is already aware of the Soviet Union's real motive behind the development project," the Chinese official said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Friday, August 22, 1980

Perils of New Nuclear Strategy

At last, the Carter administration has officially revealed its new nuclear war doctrine. After a series of leaks, Defense Secretary Harold Brown explained it in a speech Wednesday at the Naval War College. It was a start, but still not very reassuring. The speech raised more questions than it answered.

The new nuclear strategy aims to create the ability to attack selected Soviet targets, like political command posts and military facilities. This would supplement previous plans for massive destruction of Soviet cities and industry. And the strategy envisions actually fighting a limited, prolonged nuclear war rather than simply relying on massive instantaneous retaliation to deter war. The idea is that flexible response would make deterrence more credible.

But Brown's justification rests on shaky assumptions. He leaves unclear how significant a threat the Russians really pose. He justifies the new policy largely as a response to the big Soviet missile buildup of the past decade. He says the Russians may already have the potential to destroy U.S. land-based missiles in their underground silos.

But even so, it strains credulity that they would be foolhardy enough to try, aware of all the uncertainties involved in a massive, coordinated attack and knowing how much U.S. nuclear power would remain. U.S. deterrence has long rested on three retaliatory forces, two of which would remain invulnerable. Even Brown describes the Soviet threats to U.S. bombers as relatively "remote" and to missile submarines as relatively "bypothetical." So U.S. deterrent forces are bardly in immediate jeopardy.

Meanwhile, Brown seems to expand the very meaning of deterrence alarmingly. Typically, advocates of flexible targeting argue that it will deter a sneak nuclear attack. But Brown's speech says the new policy is also intended to deter a variety of lesser aggressions, even including conventional military aggression. That apparent extension of present policy may be sound in some cases, but it also raises disturbing questions. It may well deter some conflicts but might also, should conflict break out, increase the likelihood that nuclear weapons will be used.

The new policy carries other dangers. Brown considers it "very likely" that limited nuclear strikes would get out of control and escalate into full-scale nuclear war. Moreover, Soviet leaders may conclude that the United States is seeking a first-strike capability to wipe out their forces by surprise. True, Brown denies that, but he also endorses the MX missile, which the Russians might perceive to be a first-strike weapon.

Finally, Brown continues to express the administration's dedication to arms control and the SALT-2 treaty. What be does not explain is bow to keep this new policy from accelerating the arms race by increasing the pressure for costly new weapons. The most obvious danger of the new targeting strategy is that its first, if unintended target could be SALT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Surviving in a Front Seat

When people decide which cars to buy, sometimes they wonder what would happen in an accident. But in the past, reliable safety data have been very hard to find. That's why Congress, some years ago, told the Transportation Department to develop a uniform system of safety indicators for each model of every car, similar to the gasoline mileage figures the government publishes. The test crash results for small cars, announced this week, are a preliminary step in producing that safety index to help the buyer.

Beginning late next year, any car sold in the United States must pass a basic crash test. Hitting a fixed wall at 30 miles an hour, the car must provide standard protection to a dummy with its seat belt fastened. Now the Transportation Department is conducting crashes at higher speeds to see which models offer more than minimum protection.

On the fuel efficiency tests, it was generally the Japanese and West German cars that were the winners. On the crash tests, U.S. cars have been superior. Among similarly efficient small cars, there turn out to be important differences in safety.

Coming at this moment, these tests inevitably carry a certain political overtone. The Carter administration is struggling wildly to find ways to help the U.S. automobile industry stand off the imports. But safety testing, and public announcement of the results, are a perfectly legitimate force in the automobile market. Particularly for that industry, it's highly desirable to generate competitive pressure for safety performance. That can only lead to better cars, while import restrictions will produce worse ones.

The tests also show that, as everyone knows, big and heavy cars tend to be safer than small and light ones. Does it mean that people are wrong to shift to small cars? One answer lies in the kind of improved engineering toward which these tests are already pushing the manufacturers. Another answer is that the seat belt is a great equalizer. The Transportation Department recently set up a head-on collision between a big car and a little one, each going 30 miles an bour. The dummies in the little car had their seat belts on; those in the big car did not. If they bad been real people, the occupants of the little car would probably have walked away from the crash. Those in the big car would, unfortunately, have been carried out.

A final note on safety and small cars: with more of them on U.S. roads, and much wider diversity between large and small vehicles, the case for the nationwide 55-miles-an-hour speed limit is stronger than ever. It's essential protection to a public that can no longer rely on sbeer size and weight to protect itself on the highway. The Republican Party, which endorsed repeal of the national speed limit last month, deserves a ticket for reckless driving.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Kennedy's 'Game'

For a while, after his loss to President Carter in delegate count, one could have hoped that Sen. Edward Kennedy would have manifested something of the magnanimous spirit of the patrician class to which he aspires. But he's still acting like a man just up from the alleys.

His whole game was to play cat-and-mouse with the president as long as possible, forcing the press to keep its attention on him rather than on the Democratic convention itself.

— From the Atlanta Constitution.

Shameful U.S. Role in Seoul

The lesson of Iran apparently is unlearned. Washington is carrying water for despots again, this time in South Korea.

According to dispatches from Seoul, a U.S. military official the other day said we are supporting strongman Chun Doo Hwan for president because "national security and internal stability surely come before political liberalization."

The State Department said the general wasn't speaking for the U.S. government. But what is the State Department so buffy about? President Carter has said practically the same thing: "The maintenance of a nation's security from Communist subversion or aggression is a prerequisite to the honoring of human rights and the establishment of democratic processes."

Maybe, if such threats to South Korea's security were tangible. Right now the biggest threats lie in Chun's tyranny. The latest U.S. blessing came a day after be had himself promoted to four-star general in apparent preparation for his becoming "president for life." And a day after his government announced the arrest of 16,599 people in a "purification" campaign.

To the extent that South Korea has been unstable and insecure since Americans saved it from North Korean aggression in the 1950s, it has been so because authoritarian governments — with U.S. support — have withheld democratic rights from a people who learned to cherisb them under U.S. tutelage.

It's shameful for Americans to continue assisting in the betrayal of sucb yearnings.

— From the Chicago Sun-Times.

Keeping Pot Boiling

Approximately 50 million Americans have used marijuana from time to time, 16 to 18 million of these on a regular basis. Among the users are two presidents' sons. So what's the problem with legalizing it?

Evidence has been growing that there are physical dangers attached to marijuana use. The National Institute on Drug Abuse contends studies have linked marijuana to lung, beart, brain and reproductive illnesses and loss of immunity to illnesses. Our conclusion is: Unless and until all the facts are in, universal legalization of marijuana should not be approved in the United States, despite pressures placed on legislators.

— From the Daily News (Newport, R.I.).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

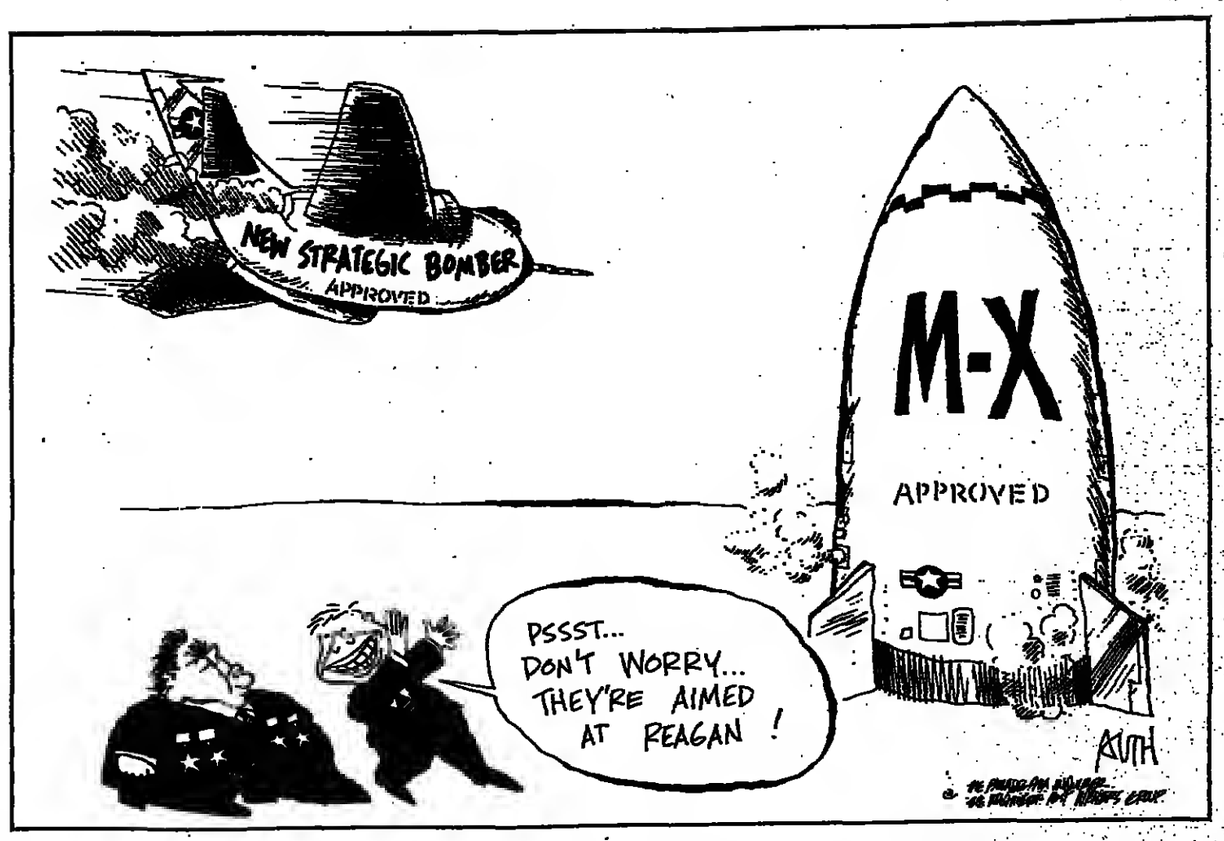
August 22, 1905

CARACAS — President Castro is preparing for war against the United States and has placed orders in Europe for torpedo boats, arms and ammunition worth $2,500,000. President Castro's grievance is based on the suspicion that the United States seeks to restore the Bermudez Asphalt Company's concession, which the Venezuelan courts recently declared forfeited. The article says that President Castro is now agitating for a South American coalition against the United States in case of war. Five torpedo boats are being built for Venezuela at Genoa, and the Schneider Co. at Le Creusot recently received an order for $1 million worth of arms.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1930

LONDON — A daughter, Margaret Rose, was born to the Duchess of York, wife of the second son of the king, between 9 and 9.30 tonight, at Glamis Castle, Forfarshire, Scotland. The Duke of York was present at the castle at the time. The child was born while a storm blew outside the castle. The wind whistled about the gaunt towers, while rain fell in drenching showers over the countryside. Despite the inclement weather, hundreds of villagers rushed immediately to the gates of the castle at the first hint of the event. The child is the first royal infant born in Scotland since the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, who became later James I of England.



Is End of the Mao Dynasty at Hand?

By Linda Mathews

PEKING — As China calls its parliament into session on Aug. 30, all signs indicate that the authorities here stand a good chance of accomplishing a feat that has long eluded this government and other anthoritarian regimes: an orderly and peaceful transfer of power.

Without any of the turmoil, plots or open warfare that marked earlier changes of government, China is preparing to replace its premier, ease a half-dozen aging and ailing leaders out of office and turn the day-to-day operations of the government over to the country's so-called younger generation, men in their 50s and 60s.

The upcoming session of the National People's Congress, the parliament, could also spell the end of the personality cult in China. Instead of having power centralized in one figure, as was the case during the long reign of Mao Tse-tung, it will be diffused among a group of leaders. No one will be allowed to hold top positions simultaneously in the Communist Party and the government.

Fixed Terms

An even more significant proposal, to be placed before the delegates, will be a constitutional amendment limiting officials to fixed terms in office, along the lines of Western governments, and ending the practice of elderly leaders clinging to power until their dying day. If the proposal is adopted, as expected, China will no longer be a gerontocracy.

The loser in all these moves will be Hua Guofeng, Mao's handpicked successor as party chairman, who will relinquish his post as premier when the congress begins its 10-day meeting.

Although only 59 years old, Hua has come under intense pressure in recent months to resign from one of his positions. He has wisely opted to retain the party chairmanship, the more influential post.

Chinese sources here expect that the public justification for Hua's resignation will be the desire to segregate party and state operations, a trend already apparent in China's 29 provinces, where local party chiefs have been forced to surrender their government jobs. But the real reason for the move is that Hua's colleagues at the top, notably Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, regard him as a weak leader with doctrinaire tendencies and loyalties to the Maoist economic and political policies they are trying to jettison.

"Hua will always be Mao's boy, in the eyes of many," a Western diplomat here observed. "That was an advantage when he came to power, but now, as Mao comes under attack himself, it's an albatross."

Not Forced Out

At the same time, however, Deng and his cohorts care enough about world opinion — and perhaps Hua's own feelings — that they have not tried to force him out of power altogether. That would surely be interpreted abroad as another purge and evidence of instability.

Hua may also be too formidable a figure to topple. Although Maoists are a shrinking minority here, he undoubtedly commands some loyalty and respect in certain quarters, if only for seeing China through the post-Mao period.

There are hints that Hua is not going gracefully. In a Tokyo press conference two months ago, he bristled when asked about the rumors of his resignation and never answered the question. He has reportedly tried, without much success, to woo to his side senior military commanders who are disgruntled because Deng and other moderates have repeatedly trimmed defense budgets and arms-procurement requests so that scarce foreign exchange can be concentrated on the modernization of agriculture and light industry.

To make resignation more palatable to Hua, Deng and other leaders have offered him another title, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, or head of state. That would put him on a par with Queen Elizabeth II and guarantee him the starring role on ceremonial occasions. Oddly enough, the last Chinese to enjoy the title was Mao's great rival, the late Liu Shao-chi.

Deng and four other senior vice premiers, all in their 70s, have also pledged to give up their government posts, another means of bringing pressure to bear against Hua. The others who will be resigning at the upcoming congress will be Chen Yun, the economist who directs the party's disciplinary commission; Li Xiannian, a veteran administrator and planner; Xu Xiangqian, the defense minister and one-time army general, and Wang Zhen, the official in charge of military procurement.

A sixth vice premier, Chen Yonggui, will also step down, but not because of age. The 65-year-old Chen, an illiterate peasant, was promoted to the top ranks of the party and the government during the Cultural Revolution because of his leadership in the country's agricultural model, the village of Dazhai. Recently, however, the press has revealed that the village's grain production figures were falsified and many of its vaunted achievements were fraudulent. Chen, in Oriental fashion, is expected to accept the responsibility for the fraud and resign.

In the Shadows

The resignation of Hua and the six vice premiers will open the way for the younger generation, men who have long labored in the shadow of Mao, Deng, Chou En-lai and other veteran revolutionaries.

The new premier will be 61-year-old Zhao Ziyang, an accomplished and innovative administrator who made a reputation for himself as leader of Sichuan, the sprawling province in southwest China whose population of 100 million makes it larger than all but seven nations in the world. In Sichuan, Zhao pioneered competition among factories, free peasant markets and other experiments that would have been heresy to Mao; he even suggested once that China's communes had outlived their usefulness.

Brought into the inner circle of the Peking leadership only six months ago, Zhao has already begun to receive foreign delegations and to behave like a premier. Among his first overseas visitors were editors from The Economist, a British magazine, who said his silky manners and obvious self-confidence reminded them of the late Chou En-lai.

Zhao has apparently tapped as his chief deputy another provincial boss, Wan Li, who like him is a protege of Deng. The two of them, as heads of the government, will share power with Hua, who will continue as party chairman, and with Hu Yaobang, 65, who as general secretary oversees the party's daily operations.

The Long March

What they have in common is that they are from China's second generation. Except for Hu, they were too young to have participated in the Long March of 1934-35, the Communists' legendary retreat to the caves of northern China. Until now, involvement in the Long March has been a litmus test of party loyalty. Because of their ages, they will with any luck survive Deng and ensure China a stable government for the next decade.

For the time being, Deng and the other old revolutionaries will retain veto power through their control of the highest party organ, the Politburo. The new leaders will undoubtedly find their senior comrades peering over their shoulders, as if they were on probation, but given the actuarial realities, the oldtimers will be gone completely by the mid-1980s.

An orderly succession always eluded Mao, who purged one heir apparent after another in the last 20 years of his life and left China in chaos. Following Mao's death in 1976, Hua salvaged the situation and brought some calm only by arresting Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and other Mao loyalists.

It is ironic that Deng, who was personally fired twice by Mao, should be the prime mover behind the present transfer, the one responsible for the behind-the-scenes maneuvers. If he succeeds in turning power over to younger men and, through constitutional amendments, institutionalizing the process, he will have bested his old nemesis, Mao, at last and made certain that China is led by his own political heirs, not Mao's.

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The Price of Secrets

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — The 40 Committee, which directed CIA covert actions, met in the White House on June 27, 1970, to consider what could be done about Chile and Salvador Allende. Henry Kissinger started the discussion by saying:

"I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

Kissinger's statement was quoted by Victor Marchetti and John Marks in their book, "The C.I.A. and the Cult of Intelligence." Or rather, it was quoted in their manuscript. CIA censors cut that passage, and 167 others, before the book was published in 1974.

The statement came out in other ways later and was printed widely in the press. But the CIA still refused to let Marchetti and Marks publish it. As recently as last winter, when the censors withdrew their objections to some of the 168 items cut from the book, they still said no to the Kissinger quotation.

Now, after all those years, the CIA has changed its mind. A new lawsuit was filed under the Freedom of Information Act to seek release of all the censored passages in the Marchetti book. And this month, in its answer to the suit, the government conceded that there was no security objection to publishing Kissinger's words.

The episode tells us a good deal about the way censorship works. The censors, and the Justice Department lawyers who defend them, always talk about the need to protect the national security. They make it seem as if publishing what they want to ban would disclose our nuclear codes, or bring Soviet missiles down on Washington. But almost always the real fear is that publication will embarrass someone.

In this case it is hard to see how there could have been any real security threat to the United States from publication. Allende was dead when the book first came out, and the record of CIA activity in Chile has long since been explored by now.

The arrogance of Kissinger's words, when seen in print, was no doubt embarrassing to him. But what he said at the meeting of the 40 Committee was more than a personal matter. It reflected what was and had been for years a prevailing attitude in the CIA and the White House: An almost casual willingness to intervene secretly in other countries with arms, money and murderous plots.

Whatever one thinks of the need for covert action, it is clear that the practice got out of hand — with blunders and excesses that hurt the United States. It is now under greater control, in the White House and in Congress, only because some facts of what was going on leaked to the public.

Only an informed public can apply effective pressure for change in failed official policies. Censorship always tries to hide failure and abuse. It went on trying to conceal those words of Kissinger's for years after there was any conceivable security reason to do so — and only gave up, one suspects, when the bureaucrats figured that Kissinger was unlikely to be back in office soon, in a position to punish them.

The danger is that we now have a system of official censorship: The first in the peacetime history of the United States. Congress has not authorized it. The Constitution, many believe, stands in its way. But the federal courts, making law to meet what they consider the CIA's needs, have allowed the agency to censor what any former employee says for the rest of his life.

The latest incident in the development of this judge-made law of censorship occurred last week. Frank Snepp, who wrote about official blunders in the last days in Vietnam, gave the government all he earned from his book, "Decent Interval." He wrote a check for $116,658.15 and promised to pay another $24,000 as soon as he can borrow it. He is now penniless.

Hardly anyone noticed the denouement of the Snepp case. But I think it was one of the blackest moments ever for freedom of speech and press in the United States.

The Supreme Court's decree, carried out by the Justice Department with rigor, took Snepp's gross income from "Decent Interval" with no allowance for living expenses during the years he worked on the book. How many white-collar criminals — or gangsters — have thus had their gross income taken for violating the law? What politician or official has paid a fine of $140,000 for corruption or deceit?

No one even claims that Snepp disclosed any secrets in his book. But for publishing without permission he has paid a penalty savage for him and dangerous for the rest of us. The worst irony is the bland innocence of those who punished Snepp and imposed on us a system of censorship: Supreme Court justices who decided the case without hearing any argument, two Carter attorneys general and their assistants.

After the Sedition Act of 1798 lapsed, a shamed government remitted the fines of editors who had been convicted under it. Some day a government more sensitive than this one should do the same for Frank Snepp.

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—Letters—

Of Mice and Men

And a bravo to Leopold Unger (IHT, Aug. 2-3). So Jos Beni, of the Belgian Committee for the Boycott of the Moscow Olympics, "quite freely" visited, in Moscow, those "dissidents whose addresses he had obtained in Brussels."

But didn't the IHT and Mr. Beni's like-minded unfortunate boycotters tell us for months that Moscow had been scrupulously cleaned up by the KGB of dissidents, by deporting them out of town during the Olympics?

Whose was the propaganda game, really?

In another matter, regarding "Setback to Veterans' Claims: Agent Orange Study Finds No Sex Harm to Male Mice" (IHT, Aug. 4): Those poor veterans. And those poor mice, of course.

What about those poor Vietnamese, who didn't have a chance to handle this Agent Orange with rubber gloves or under clinical conditions? In dozens of articles I have read in U.S. newspapers on this issue, not once did I find this question raised. How come?

PAOLO PARDI.

Rome.

A Reagan Defense Blooper?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — When Ronald Reagan flew east from California last Sunday, the script called for a series of talks on national security that would show him to be a sober, prudent man of peace. Instead, by a single speech, Gov. Reagan demonstrated the same capacity for irresponsibility on defense that Jimmy Carter has so painfully put on the record in 44 months as President.

In consequence, the serious defense debate which the country deserves has been badly compromised. The most critical issue before the nation has become a football in a contest as to which candidate is the least competent.

Three speeches on national security were planned for Reagan's first campaign foray following the Democratic convention. First, on last Monday he was supposed to talk about peace to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago. On Wednesday he talked to the American Legion in Boston about the need to make the country strong. Finally, in Dallas today, he would address the subject of friends and allies.

A draft of the Chicago speech was prepared by one of Reagan's well-balanced foreign policy advisers, Richard Allen, and sent to Santa Barbara where the governor was vacationing. Reagan found the text dull and began fiddling with it himself. He turned for help to some of his ideological advisers. As a result the language was made more spicy, and the thrust changed.

Peace, to be sure, was the central theme. "Clearly," Reagan said, "world peace must be our number one priority. It is the first task of statecraft to preserve peace."

But then Reagan introduced a wholly gratuitous reference to Vietnam. He called the war "a noble cause." He strongly implied that victory would have been possible if only "our government" had not been "afraid to win."

Thus instead of uniting the country behind a prudent policy, he worked to redivide the country on a subject famous for fostering the most furious discord. At the same time, by implying the war had been winnable, he reopened an endless debate that leads nowhere.

Ceaseless Talk

The diversion is the more grievous because there are truly important defense issues at stake. The fact is that the United States is not well equipped to meet its security responsibilities. Nobody knows it better than the Carter administration — which is why the president and his assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, have laid down a veritable artillery barrage of bogus claims and cloudy stories.

For example, there is the president's ceaseless talk of a Rapid Deployment Force — which far from being a force is merely a headquarters. There is the leak about a new bomber — called the Stealth, because it is designed to minimize detection by radar — whose future development has apparently been made known in order to justify the administration's cancellation of the B-1 bomber.

Then there is Presidential Directive 59 which according to some versions enunciates a new strategic doctrine that stresses nuclear bombardment of Soviet military targets as distinct from large cities. The only reason for putting the story out at this time is to give the impression that something big is happening in the defense field, when, in fact, almost nothing is occurring.

But the genuine case against the administration cannot now be effectively pressed home. President Carter can plausibly argue that Reagan only raises the security issue for partisan political purposes. The Democrats can fairly claim that Reagan is a beaky hawk who cannot be trusted to have a finger on the nuclear button.

Not Surprising

Nothing in this is particularly surprising. However solid his instincts, Reagan is over his head in dealing with much of the serious business of government, including national security. It figured all along that he would make the kind of blooper he made in the Chicago speech.

But no one should be deceived into thinking that Reagan's wrongs make Carter's policies right. In fact, the Carter administration has presided over a diminution of U.S. strength. It has played politics with national defense — to the point where serious men could believe the story that Carter would order an invasion of Iran in order to help his election prospects. All of us, accordingly, suffer from the thoughtless way the defense debate has been broached by Reagan. The incident is one more bit of evidence for the proposition that while Carter may not be able to win, Reagan can certainly lose.

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U.S. Catholic Leader Hails Bid to Anglicans

Head of Bishops' Conference Says Celibacy Rule Will Be Unaffected

By John Dart

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (LAT) — The Vatican's decision to admit dissident Anglicans — including married priests — to the Roman Catholic Church is "historic and important" for progress toward Christian unity, Archbishop John Quinn, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said yesterday.

Under the new policy, married priests may serve the U.S. Catholic Church for the first time.

Asked if the decision suggests that the Catholic rule requiring celibacy of priests may be eased, Archbishop Quinn said, "absolutely not."

He said that while there have never been married priests in the United States, married clergy are "not unprecedented in the Roman Catholic Church." He cited instances in which married Protestant clergy in Europe, including at least one American, have been admitted to the Catholic Church's priesthood.

Under the Vatican directive, priests and laity who transfer from Episcopalian or other Anglican churches must subscribe to Catholic doctrine, but they will be able to maintain their customs of worship, Archbishop Quinn said.

This is the first time such a step has been taken in behalf of Western church traditions that emerged from the Reformation, he said.

The chief beneficiaries of the new Vatican policy are members of a group of Anglicans who left the Episcopal Church in the United States during the 1970s in disputes over the ordination of women and other issues. In June 1978, they formed the Pro-Diocese of St. Augustine of Canterbury.

The Pro-Diocese, which unlike other breakaway groups named no bishops of its own, claims a membership of about 1,000 persons and about 60 priests. About half of the clergymen are married, and some still are active in the Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal Church is part of the Anglican communion aligned with the Church of England, which broke from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century. It has many rites similar to those of the Catholic Church.

The Rev. John Barker of Hollywood, Calif., chairman of the Pro-Diocese's Standing Committee, said he was "quite delighted" at the "sensitive" response of the Vatican. He said he wished that the spiritual mentor of the group, Canon Albert du Bois, who died last June, could have been with him when he and other leaders were informed of the decision Tuesday at Archbishop Quinn's residence.

The new Vatican directive, issued by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in reply to inquiries by the U.S. bishops, says that the married Anglicans who became Catholic priests may not become bishops and may not remarry if their wives die.

Archbishop Quinn said he expects that a bishop or group of bishops will be appointed soon to oversee the formation of a church structure for the Anglicans and Episcopalians who join the U.S. Catholic Church.

He said the Vatican action was a "positive response" to requests by the Pro-Diocese and various individuals.

"It's an effort to take seriously the desire for Christian unity by showing that those who wish to enter into full communion do not have to abandon all their church has cherished for centuries," he said.

If a married priest of Anglican background were to say Mass outside his own group, however, he would have to follow the Roman rite, Archbishop Quinn said. He added that many details have yet to be settled.

Archbishop John Quinn

Seoul Censorship of Opposition Leader Considered Prelude to Harsh Sentence

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Aug. 21 (WP) — The casual reader of any Seoul newspaper this week would assume that Kim Dae Jung is using his court-martial trial as a kind of confessional to admit all the sins the government accuses him of committing. "Kim Dae Jung admits most accusations," declared a headline in one morning paper in mid-week.

In fact, the one-time opposition political leader had admitted only minor details of the government's lengthy indictment and had steadfastly denied the major charge that he was striving last spring to overthrow the government. The admissions got headlines, the denials were not mentioned.

The strict censorship of reports of Mr. Kim's sedition trial and the media's slavish obedience to the military censor's instructions have caused several observers to believe the authorities are preparing a public opinion receptive to a harsh penalty, possibly death.

Massive Purge

The South Korean press has been decimated by a massive government-ordered purge that took place in the weeks before the trial began on Monday. About 400 persons in the news media were fired and others were transferred to minor posts. At least 250 writers were dismissed, many because they had objected to a modest censorship last spring.

Long-time observers here say the censorship in this trial is stricter than in any but the most rigid period under the regime of the late president Park Chung Hee. Even Mr. Park's assassin, Kim Jae Kyu, was permitted to explain more of his side of the case through press accounts of court proceedings than has been allowed Kim Dae Jung and others being tried with him.

So far in the trial, the military prosecution has presented no evidence to back up the long indictment and has called no witnesses. The case has consisted almost entirely of a reading of the charges and permission for the defendants to respond.

Admissions

Mr. Kim has admitted attending several political meetings, making certain speeches, and distributing some political funds to supporters last spring. Most of those deeds were public knowledge at the time, which preceded the total military takeover on May 17, and Mr. Kim has testified that they were part of his intended political campaign for president later this year.

He has repeatedly denied that he encouraged violence or gave any instructions to start the bloody uprising in Kwangju. The denials are rarely reflected in the censored press. Foreign reporters rely on pool reports from two colleagues allowed to attend each session. A typical pool report emerges from the censor's office with the prosecution's allegations intact and the denials marked for deletion.

One pool report contained this statement: "The prosecution argued that Kim had intended to created campus unrest and cause social riots that could topple the government." The censor left that sentence in the report but marked for deletion Mr. Kim's reply, which was: "It is not true. I thought the situation could be dealt with only through public opinion, not by violence."

The testimony of another defendant, Korea University professor Lee Mun-yung, was censored in mid-sentence. A pool report said, "Lee admitted many meetings and activities of Kim Dae Jung and his followers but denied that he had been involved in any plotting of sedition." Everything in the sentence after the word "followers" was ordered deleted.

Philippine Rebels Use U.S. Explosives

MANILA, Aug. 21 (UPI) — An American businessman provided explosives to rebels fighting to topple the martial law regime, Col. Rolando Abadilla, chief of the Metropolitan Intelligence Group, testified at the trial of 17 persons facing rebellion charges for attempting to assassinate President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda.

Col. Abadilla told the military court he learned of the rebel group, known as the "Light a Fire" movement, in early 1979. He said the explosives were supplied from the United States by businessman Steve Psinakis.

Endorsements

SEOUL, Aug. 21 (UPI) — South Korean strongman Gen. Choo Too Hwan collected endorsements for the country's former chief executive and military leaders today for his expected ascent to the presidency next week.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs of staff, and units under the control of the Defense Ministry met and also endorsed Gen. Chon.

Obituaries

Joe Dassin, U.S.-Born Singer in France

From Agency Dispatches

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 21 — American-born singer Joe Dassin, 41, one of the best-known pop stars in France, died yesterday in a Papeete hospital after a heart attack during lunch in a local restaurant.

Last month, Mr. Dassin canceled a tour of southwestern French cities because of severe chest pains. He arrived in Tahiti on Monday for a vacation with his mother and two children.

Mr. Dassin was born in New York to filmmaker Jules Dassin and Beatrice Launer, a violinist. His parents were later divorced and the elder Dassin married Greek actress Melina Mercouri.

Joe Dassin came to France for the first time at the age of 13. He returned to the United States when he was 17 to study at the University of Michigan, where he received a master's degree in anthropology.

Starred at Olympia

After a brief turn in the film industry, largely helping his father, he turned to music and made his first record in Paris in 1965. He achieved stardom with his successes in 1969, 1974 and 1977 at the Olympia, Paris' top music hall.

Mr. Dassin, who doubled as a composer and lyricist, was almost unknown in his native country. "It's a strange situation," he told an interviewer a year ago. "I'm booked 18 months in advance all over the world. I play everywhere in Europe. I play South America. I play the Orient. I play the Middle East. But not the States. I don't think you could say that mine is the average success of most American singers."

On the other hand, he said, "I can still go back to the States anytime I want to and nobody bothers me. I can go home and never need bodyguards. Lots of other American stars aren't so lucky."

In 1978, he married Christine Delvaux. They had two children, Jonathan, 20 months, and Julien, 2 months.

Joe Dassin

William T. Keeton

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Dr. William Tinsley Keeton, 47, a Cornell University biology professor who was an internationally known authority on bird orientation and migration, died of heart failure at his home in Ithaca, N.Y., on Sunday.

Dr. Keeton discovered that homing pigeons, long believed to use the sun as their only navigational aid, could navigate perfectly under a heavy overcast. His researches showed that such forces as the earth's magnetic field play a role in the birds' orientation and course selection, as do ultraviolet and polarized light, barometric pressure changes and low-frequency sounds unheard by the human ear.

Mugabe Gets World Forum for Policies in U.S. Trip

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe left here yesterday for a weeklong visit to the United States that will give the first sustained exposure outside Africa to a leader and a government that have become the focus of hopes for an end to conflict and hunger in the world's poorest continent.

Mr. Mugabe and his 27-member delegation, scheduled to arrive in New York today, will attend a special session of the United Nations General Assembly that opens on Monday, at which he will deliver a speech marking Zimbabwe's seating as the 153d member of the world body. The 56-year-old prime minister will move on next week to Washington, where he is expected to meet President Carter.

Apart from his participation in an African leaders' summit in Sierra Leone last month and a brief trip to Belgrade for the funeral of President Tito, it will be Mr. Mugabe's first major venture abroad since his government took power at Zimbabwe's independence in April. In the intervening months, Mr. Mugabe's efforts — for racial reconciliation at home, for an expanding agriculture that will make Zimbabwe a food supplier for much of Africa and for an end to the war in Namibia — have caught the attention of much of Africa and of the continent's friends elsewhere.

UN Welcome

At the United Nations, which last saw Mr. Mugabe as a Socialist intellectual leading a bitter guerrilla war against Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime, the prime minister can expect a triumphant welcome. But he is likely to use his speech to the General Assembly's special economic session less to celebrate the victory of the insurgent forces in Zimbabwe and his own election than to press his case for help in rehabilitating the debilitated economies of Zimbabwe and its region.

In an interview before leaving Salisbury, Mr. Mugabe spoke of the issues he will raise with President Carter, saying that an increase in U.S. aid to his government — $20 million committed so far, with a pledge to seek another $30 million from Congress for next year — will be at the top of his agenda. But he also said he would want to hear from Mr. Carter what steps the administration has in mind to speed up progress toward black majority rule in Namibia and an end to apartheid in South Africa.

"It is in the interests of our region, and in the interests of Zimbabwe, that we have a peaceful South Africa next to us," Mr. Mugabe said. "It is similarly in our interest that Namibia is independent and one would want to hear what American policy in positive terms is in regard to these two countries."

In his discussions with Mr. Carter and with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Mugabe will be exploring an initiative to break the impasse over Namibia, or South-West Africa, as it has been called during its 65-year occupation by South Africa. A meeting of the "front-line" African states at Lusaka some weeks ago considered the possibility of a conference that would bring South Africa and its guerrilla adversary, the South-West Africa People's Organization, together for the first time, and Mr. Mugabe will pursue the proposal on behalf of his fellow African leaders.

Might Act as Host

In the interview, Mr. Mugabe suggested that Zimbabwe might host the conference, which would be similar to the conference in London that produced a formula for Zimbabwe's independence last year. He said that if it were necessary, he would meet with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha to smooth the way.

Like most African leaders, Mr. Mugabe is known to favor a stricter U.S. policy toward South Africa, but he declined to say whether he would be pressing Mr. Carter for economic sanctions, as repeatedly urged by the General Assembly.

Mr. Mugabe's advance party has devised a schedule that will give him maximum exposure to Americans, including an appearance on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" program. The hope is that hearing the prime minister expound his policies on maintaining Zimbabwe's community of 220,000 whites and of encouraging private enterprise will allay concerns among investors that he — or his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union — may revert to the radical policies they espoused during the war.

Conciliatory Policy

A stream of U.S. businessmen have been to Salisbury since independence exploring possible investments in mining and manufacturing, and most have been impressed with the prospects. But despite Mr. Mugabe's repeated assurances against nationalization, and a budget statement recently that laid down terms for the repatriation of capital and profits that were applauded even by Mr. Smith's white faction in Parliament, there has been not a single major foreign investment.

During the war, the Mugabe party spoke as if it would confiscate the 40 million acres of white-owned land, but in power it has adopted one of the most conciliatory land policies in Africa, assuring the 5,500 white farmers that they can keep their properties and that cooperative farming ventures for blacks will be established on land that has been willingly sold.

As he has repeatedly since independence, Mr. Mugabe stressed that his government was acutely aware of the need to maintain the healthy food surpluses produced by Rhodesia, for its own rapidly expanding population and to help hungry neighbors.

Contrasting Zimbabwe's strong agriculture with the situation in most African states, Mr. Mugabe said: "We are fortunate in that we have the necessary infrastructure. And so ours is to preserve the infrastructure; ours is to extend the category of skills that we find in the country, and not to lose them. Given that combination of factors, I don't see us failing to produce enough food for our consumption and also enough food for the consumption of others outside our country."

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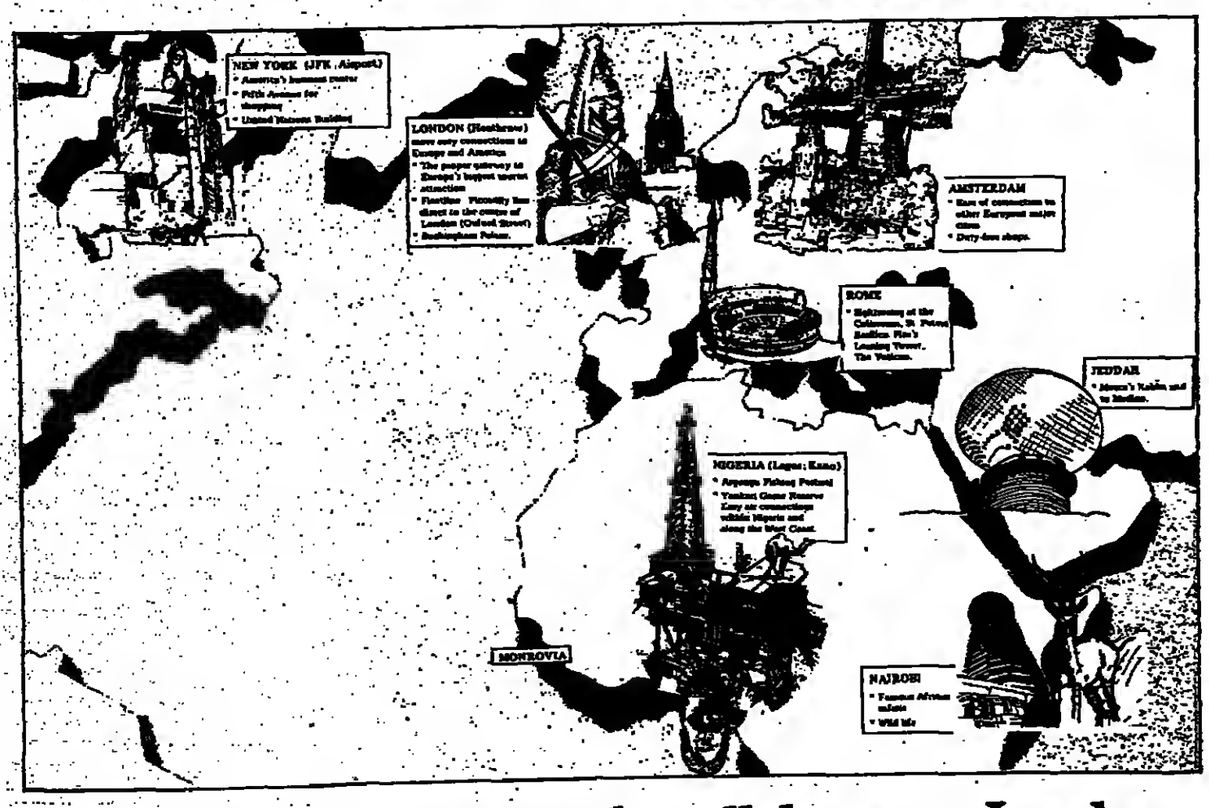

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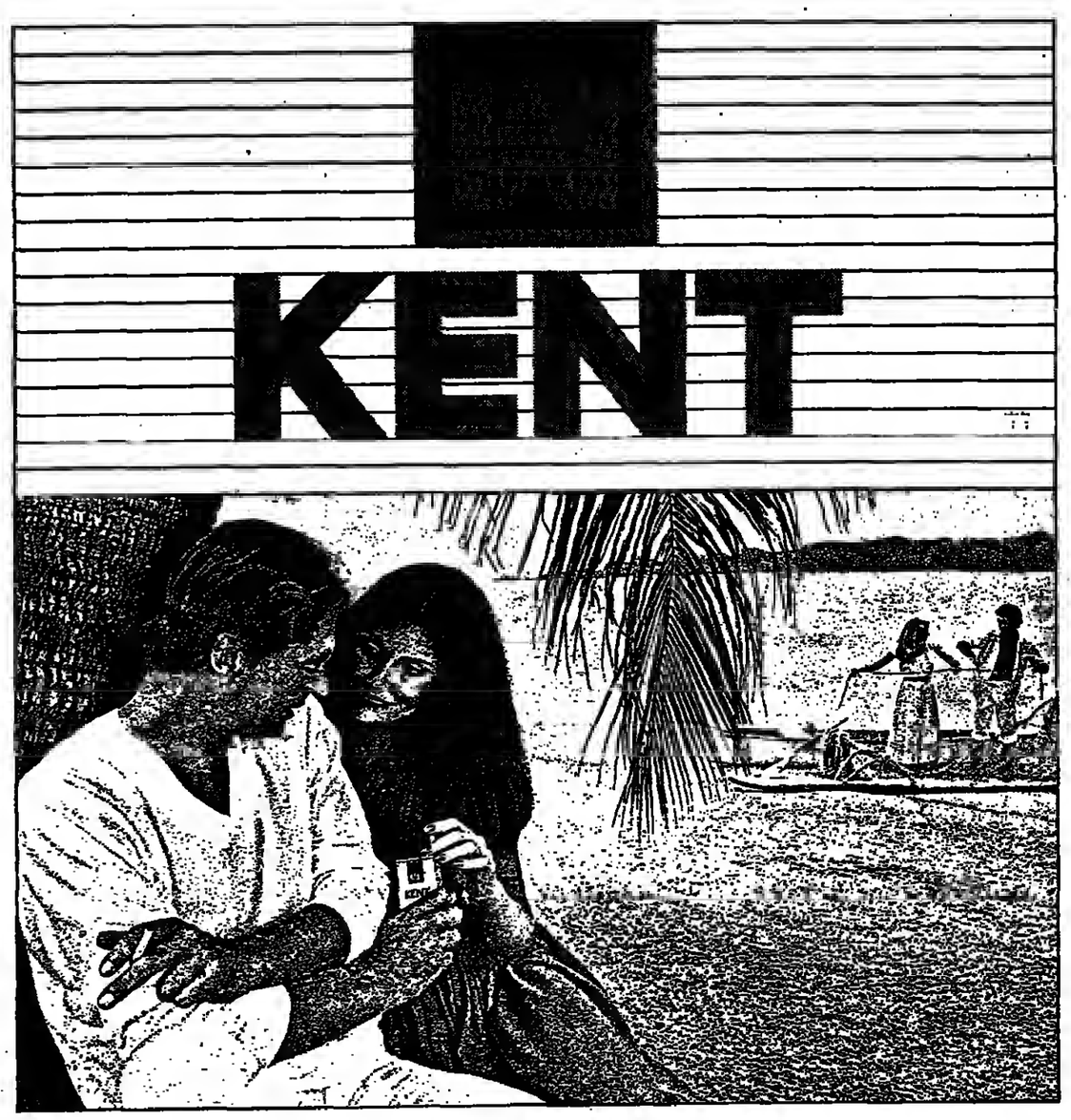

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Clothes

Scotsmen Giving Kilts A New Wrap on Life

By Sandra Salmans

EDINBURGH (NYT) — Robert McVie lit a celebratory cigar, adjusted his garters and flashes and, not for the first time, admired his new kilt. The 40-year-old Glasgow-born warehouse supervisor had just paid $700 for the kilt, a blue tweed jacket, a pony-skin sporran and all the other clothes that make the compleat Scotsman.

"I promised myself a kilt when I was a boy," he said. "It's taken me a while to get it, but I'm proud of my kilt."

McVie has plenty of company. Suddenly the kilt is back in style. It turned up in the Chanel collection at the Paris couture showings last month, and department stores in New York are featuring it as a fall item for women. It has always been considered a classic for conservative dressers, but now its popularity seems to be spreading.

In Edinburgh, Scottish nationalism and an increase in disposable income are perceived to be responsible. "There has been a resurgence of interest in the kilt," said Douglas Kinloch Anderson of Kinloch Anderson, the premier kilt maker. Anderson represents the fifth generation to run the family business.

The 112-year-old company makes the kilts of Princes Charles and Philip, as well as Queen Elizabeth's kilted skirts. (At Kinloch Anderson, women wear kilted skirts, not kilts. "A kilt is a man's garment first and foremost," said Harry Lindley, a director and fitter.) During the summer, there is steady traffic between the concern's George Street store and Balmoral Castle.

Imposters Discouraged

But commoners account for most of the orders, which this year will run into several hundred kilts at a minimum price of $250 each. Others will be returned to Kinloch Anderson to be altered for sons or grandsons. "One of the troubles with kilts is that they last too long," said Anderson. At 41, he has been wearing the same kilt for more than 20 years, and has passed earlier kilts on to his sons.

The prices do discourage imposters among the buyers. "In 99 cases out of 100, our customers are entitled to the tartan, even if the connection is 10 generations back," said Lindley. Of the more than 500 tartans in existence, Kinloch Anderson stocks almost 400, from Abercrombie to Wallace.

Most of the kilts are produced in two small rooms above the shop, with a care and precision worthy of Saville Row. "We don't just make a kilt," said Lindley. "We build it."

The fundamental rule is that the pleated area should appear, like the front apron, to be a flat, unbroken length of tartan. Thus, if the tartan has a short "set" — the distance from the start of the pattern to where it begins repeating — the pleats are shallow; a long set requires deeper pleats.

A normal, five-inch set causes few problems. The difficulty arises with tartans such as the Ogilvy, which has a 36-inch set. The kilt maker has to vary the depth of the pleats to achieve the required look.

The method requires not only dexterity, but an enormous amount of cloth. While most women's kilted skirts use no more than two yards, a man's kilt may contain 7 to 10 yards of cloth. On the underside, much of it is snipped away at the waist and hips, to reduce bulk, and the area is lined. With its thickness and weight, the kilt suggests armor as much as clothing.

The kilt "is so heavy and solid that there's no worry about its blowing in the wind," noted Lindley. The kilt pin is purely decorative. And what, if anything, a man wears under his kilt "is a matter of personal choice," said Lindley.

In fact, though, women account for most of Kinloch Anderson's sales. A few years ago, Anderson abandoned the men's tailoring operation to concentrate on the fast-growing business in kilted and pleated skirts, plus coordinated knitwear. The skirts are made up in every tartan except the Balmoral, which was designed for Queen Victoria and can be worn only by the royal family.

Women's wear may be where the profits lie, but "kilt making has been the keystone of our business," said Anderson. "We will never give it up." Although he favors pinstripe suits for business, he wears a kilt "to all dinners and balls," he said. With a black coatee — a short, tight jacket — and bow tie (also sold by Kinloch Anderson), "it's the equivalent of evening dress."

Sandra Salmans, The New York Times

Harry Lindley pins down a sale.

Lifestyles

French Farmers Seek Wives Abroad

By Susan Heller Anderson

VALENCE D'ALBI, France (NYT) — Life is lonely for farmers in this rural village more than 300 miles south of Paris, in the heart of provincial France. For the last 10 years, many local women have succumbed to the lure of cities, leaving the men to carry on.

Four farmers in 10 are bachelors, double the national average. Some of them, too, have headed for the cities. "As the proportion of marriageable women has diminished, so has the number of young farmers," said Guenhael Jegouzo, a statistician for the National Institute for Agricultural Research in Rennes. "Young farmers tend to leave the land if they can't find wives."

Recently, many farmers in southwest France and in Brittany have given up trying to find French wives. Rather, they have sought wives among the women of Mauritius, Reunion and the Antilles. About 800 women from these French-speaking lands are now married to French farmers.

Gilbert Azam, after 20 years of looking for a wife, five of them spent in near-isolation on his 33-acre farm, wrote to a marriage bureau that advertises in Le Chasseur Francais, a widely read magazine in rural areas and a favorite spot for such ads.

"I wrote to the agency and sent them money," said Azam. "They sent me a list of women from the Third World — Africa, Cameroon, Algeria, Madagascar." The fee for the service is $125.

Mauritian Neighbors

Several neighbors had already married women from Mauritius. "Their marriages had worked out well, so I chose a Mauritian from the list," Azam said, glancing fondly at Claudette, his petite, shy wife. "The agency transmitted the first letters, with photographs, then we wrote directly to each other."

Claudette had gone to Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, to enroll at the same agency. "I wanted to leave," she explained. "We were very poor and there were many brothers and sisters." Marrying a Frenchman, however poor, is a sort of upward mobility, she said.

Their postal romance progressed rapidly. "I enrolled at the agency in September, 1976, and by early October we were already in contact," Azam said. "Claudette arrived at the Marseilles airport on Nov. 8."

According to Mauritian authorities in France, candidates for marriage must send round-trip tickets to their fiancees. They estimate that one potential marriage in 10 does not work out.

"I was scared," Claudette admitted. "But if it wasn't right I could return. I had a cousin who didn't like it here and she went back."

The marriage bureau the Azams employed would furnish no information about its success rate. Its advertisements state: "We have a very great choice of correspondents from 18 to 60 years old — Creoles, mulattoes, Asians, blacks. Agreeable, pretty, sympathetic and very nice." Other Parisian marriage brokers confirmed that there has been a growing demand for women in the past three years.

Gilbert and Claudette were married in December, 1976, and since then she has not returned to Mauritius. The Azams' life on their farm, cultivating wheat, corn, barley, vegetables and flowers and tending a dozen cows, is hard, with little human contact. They live three miles from the village, and a dozen miles from the city of Albi.

Trips are rare. "The only distraction is television," Azam said. The farm is simple, as is the house, where a large main room and a bedroom share a common roof with the cow barn.

Claudette is uncomplaining, however. "Cutting sugar cane in the hot sun is a much greater hardship," she said.

Prejudice toward the women is almost nonexistent, according to Azam. "People here mind their own business," he said. About 25 men in the Albi area alone have imported nonwhite wives.

The meshing of their needs — his for companionship and hers to escape poverty — has made them both grateful. Recently, Azam wrote to an acquaintance: "We have really succeeded from every point of view. We have no children yet. We are trying to put a few pennies aside to travel to Mauritius, for my Mauritian family would be very happy to meet me before her death.

"We are a very happy couple," he concluded.

Dance at Edinburgh

An Australian Mixture

By Noel Goodwin

EDINBURGH, Aug. 21 (IHT) — A major success for the first week of the 34th Edinburgh Festival was the European debut of the Australian Dance Theater, which next week moves to the Netherlands and then Poland before returning home. A young, promising company of 17 dancers, based jointly in Adelaide and Melbourne, it was brought together in its present form three years ago under the artistic direction of Jonathan Taylor, previously a leading dancer with Britain's Ballet Rambert.

Two other Rambert expatriates, Joseph Scoglio and his wife, Julia Blaikie, are Taylor's assistant director and ballet mistress respectively, and still dance superbly. So it is hardly surprising to find a resemblance to Rambert in the company's style of modern dance on a classical basis. Yet from the nature of their work for Australian audiences, they have also succeeded in developing a distinctive personality, at once strong and ebullient.

A disproportionate number of the Edinburgh performances were given to a two-act production, "Wildstars," of which the title was perhaps the best thing. A theatrical extravaganza more than a ballet, with athletic or would-be symbolic movement against garishly animated disco decor, it was meant to show "Everyman's progress from life to death." The result was a montage of effects without substance, though its superficial appeal and collage of rock and other music might make it acceptable children's entertainment.

Mechanics of staging prevent "Wildstars" from being taken elsewhere on the tour, but the other programs have the greater rewards in dance terms anyway. Taylor decided from the outset that a new company needed a new repertory, and the high individual level of his dancers more than justifies it. He has become a versatile choreographer with a number of key works in the repertory. One, "Transfigured Night," distills the anguish of spirit in Schoenberg's music through the central performances of Margaret Wilson and Roland van den Bergh, though some of the surrounding ensemble movement looks over-restless.

Successful Comedy Dance

On a different level, Taylor's "Flibbertigibbet" is that rarity, a successful comedy dance. The entire company, in splodgy white clown suits, invaded the auditorium, scrambling precariously to the stage from the fronts of balconies and boxes, then danced a charming fantasy of shyness and comical make-believe, with some amusing satire on ballet conventions, while harpsichordist Morley Whitehead played Bach's Italian concerto.

The guest choreographers included Norman Morrice, who created "Seven Songs" for the company shortly before becoming director of the Royal Ballet. This suite of attractive pastoral dances, to the popular Canteloube arrangements of the French songs of the Auvergne, has a touch of romance suggested by the eloquent central pair, Pamela Buckman and Alain Israel.

The male dancers are shown to particular advantage in "Labyrinth," by Christopher Bruce, supported by the dramatic synthesizer music of Morton Subotnick, and Blaikie's "Impromptu" takes Schubert piano music as the basis of a poetic dance diversion for three couples.

The level of choreography is more variable than that of the individual dancers, but the Edinburgh performances had a true festival quality that made the Australians welcome guests, and virtually a sellout at the box office.

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On the Arts Agenda

LA CHAISE-DIEU, France — The 13th Festival de La Chaise-Dieu, devoted to French music, primarily sacred works in the 11th-century Benedictine abbey, opens Aug. 29 with the Missa "Caput" of Guillaume Dufay by the Ensemble Da Camera and other participants. Other events in the festival, which runs to Sept. 7, include sacred works by Marc-Antoine Charpentier, Henry Demarest, Nicolas de Grigny and Arthur Honnegar; piano recitals by Georges Cziffra and Sviatoslav Richter, and three concerts by the Philharmonia Hungarica with Cziffra, pianist Jean-Philippe Collard and violinist Ivry Gitlis as soloists. (Prefecture de la Haute-Loire, 43011 Le Puy, France.)

* * *

ZURICH — The first new production of the Zurich Opera's season will be Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann," which will have the Spanish tenor Alfredo Kraus in the title part and Simon Estes in the quadruple part of Hoffmann's nemesis. The production, scheduled for its first performance Sept. 6, will be staged by Hans Neugebauer and designed by Andrej Majewski. Rolf Weikart will conduct and other principal roles will be sung by Sylvia Greenberg (Olympia), Horiana Branisteanu (Antonia), Glenys Linos (Giulietta) and Helrun Gardow (Nicklausse).

Sharps and Flats

VIENNA — Joan Baez will be at the Stadthalle Aug. 28 at 7:30 p.m.

FRANKFURT — Lou Bennett, Lou Blackburn, Billy Brooks and Charles Green will be at the Palmengarten Aug. 28 at 7 p.m.

PARIS — Trideman Joe Turner is at the Calavados, Maxime Saury at the Hotel Meridien and Al Lirvat at La Mort Subite, a new jazz club on the left bank. "Shalom Israel 80," a festival of Israeli culture featuring 30 musicians, singers and dancers will be held at the Bobino Aug. 26-Sept. 7 at 8:30 p.m., matinees at 5 p.m., closed Sunday nights and Mondays.

MONTE CARLO — Julie Rogers is headlining the show at the Sporting Club with the Sy Oliver orchestra through Aug. 31. The show starts at 9 p.m.

EDINBURGH — Jazz Festival of Tiffany's Ballroom Aug. 24-28 featuring Benny Waters.

LONDON — The Johnny Parker trio is at the Pizza Express Aug. 22-23, the Harry Walton trio on the 24th and the Eddie Thompson trio Aug. 27-30. Pianist Will Michael comes in for a one-night stand on the 31st. There is a Festival of Black Music at the Riverside Studios through Aug. 29.

COPENHAGEN — Ernie Wilkins and the Almost Big Band is at the Jazzhus Slukefter in Tivoli Gardens through Aug. 25. Thad Jones is there on the 22d and 23d.

HELSINKI — The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Hotel Kalastajatorppa until the end of the month.

BASEL — Vera Love is singing every night at the Clara nightclub through Aug. 31.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		A—A—A									
43¼	27½	ACF	2.50		6.3	7	65	39⅝	38¾	39¾	+1¼
19⅝	11½	AMF	1.34		6.9	7	397	19	17½	19	-
20⅞	12½	AM Intl	.25		1.3	1.3	513	u21½	19⅝	21½	+1⅛
12¼	7⅜	APL	.50			13	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	24⅝	ARA	1.94		5.6	6	190	35	34½	34½	
56½	23¼	ASA	.6		9.2		454	55½	54¼	54⅝	—1⅛
15	8⅛	ATO	.60		4.8	6	249	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
35⅛	17	AVX s	.32		.9	15	148	34¾	34	34⅝	+1⅛
51¾	34⅛	AbbtLb	1.20		2.5	16	279	48¼	47⅝	48	
34¼	18¾	AcmeC	1.40		4.9	6	35	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	AdmDo	.04		.9	7	64	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅞	11	AdmEx	1.49a		11.		64	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e		3.3	11	193	u 6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
54	26⅞	AMD	n		17	256		53¼	50½	53	+3
39⅛	29½	AetnLf	2.12		4.8	5	4585	35¼	35	35⅛	
26⅝	15	Ahmans	1.28		5.7	6	37	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Aileen				145	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48	27½	AirPrd	.80		1.7	12	526	u48¼	47¼	48	+ ⅜
28¼	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20		5.4	12	156	23	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
17½	7⅜	Akzona	.80		6.4	6	111	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	AlaP	pf1.67		12.		18	7⅛	6⅞	7	
81¾	58½	AlaP	pf		9.2		210	71	71	71	—1
87⅝	57½	AlaP	pf		9.4		2140	74	73	74	+1
10	13	Alaska	s.50		1.9	5	2097	u24⅝	25¼	24½	+2
25¾	23¼	Albany s	1		2.8	10	102	36	35	36	+1½
16⅛	6⅛	Alberto	.36		2.4	6	45	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅛	Albtsn	s.80		3.4	10	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅝	Alcan	s 1.40		4.2	5	645	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	25½	AlcoStd	1.48		5.4	6	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
9½	5½	Alexdr	.40		5.7	11	51	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
24⅝	17⅛	AllgCp	1.08a		4.1	6	105	26⅛	26	26½	+2⅛
28	19½	AllgEn	pf2.64		13.		22	23	22⅞	23	+⅜
27⅝	21⅝	AlgLtd	1.40		4.1	4	101	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+1⅛
56⅝	37	AlldLd	pf 3		6.8		41	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+1⅛
22¾	15½	AllgLd	pf2.19		12.		9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	AllgPw	1.32		12.	7	193	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅝	11⅞	AllenGp	1		5.3	8	97	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
61¾	36⅛	AlldCh	2.20		4.2	7	929	52⅝	52	52⅛	+ ½
14⅛	10⅝	AlldMnl	.92		6.3	7	48	u14¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AlldPd	8.20		2.0		4	u18	18	18	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	AlldStr	1.76		6.9	6	446	24½	24⅝	24½	
37¼	22¾	AllisCh	2		4.2	7	262	32½	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
10	10⅝	AllrAu	.44g		4.5	11	10	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	AlphPr	.72		4.4	7	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	48¾	Alcoa	3.20		4.7	6	345	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
39½	19⅝	AmISus	1.60		3.8	14	275	u42⅝	39¼	42⅛	+2⅝
59½	35½	Amax	2.40		4.7	6	923	51½	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
76⅛	47	Amax	pf 5		6.5		6	66¼	66¼	66¼	
32⅛	16⅝	AmrcE	1.32		6.2	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
52	28¼	Amrc	pf2.50		7.6		1	34	34	34	—1½
24½	27	AHess	6		3.1	6	1842	u55	61⅛	64¾	+3⅛
22	30	AHess	wt				46	u32¾	31¾	31¾	+1¾
141	83	AHes	pf3.50		2.5		3	141	124⅝	141	+6¼
14	5⅛	AmAir	.10i			150	0%	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	AmAir	wt			76	29	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	14	AAir	pf 2.18		14.		37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12	ABakr	1.20		7.1	16	17	17	17	17	
88⅛	55½	ABrnds	4.10		7.5	7	96	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
32½	21⅝	ABrd	pf2.75		11.		8	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	ABrd	pf2.67		6.4		6	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
47⅝	26	ABdcst	1.60		4.8	6	1005	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	ABldM	.78		5.6	7	14	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
40⅛	27¼	AmCan	2.90		9.0	6	95	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ½
27¼	23½	AmCan	pf2.80		11.		2	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	ACentry			.4	57	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	7	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	ACyan	1.60		5.7	9	3240	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
24⅛	14⅝	ADY	1.28		5.4	8	113	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅛	AElPw	2.22		13.	7	499	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
37½	25¼	AmExp	6		5.4	7	537	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	AFamil	.60		7.6	4	62	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	24⅝	AGnCp	1		2.8	5	182	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+ ⅛
61⅝	38⅝	AGlBs	2.04e		11.		52	58⅝	58	58	
26¼	16¼	AGnCy	1.44a		6.1		12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	AHerlLf	.60		3.9	7	6	15½	15½	15½	
24½	14½	AmHoist	1.12		5.8	6	148	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
31½	21½	AHome	1.80		5.2	16	1351	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	26⅝	AmHosp	.72		2.2	14	712	u41⅝	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	AmInvt	.40c		3.5	8	111	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
49	24⅛	AMJ	s .44		1.3	16	201	u51	48½	50⅝	+2⅝
7⅛	4⅛	AmMotrs	.16i				1236	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
54⅝	32⅝	AmNatR	3.44		8.1	8	406	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
31⅛	15¼	AmSLPfa	.80b		3.8	7	17	61⅛	21	61	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	AShip	.80		4.7	11	219	17	16⅝	17	
48⅛	44⅝	AStand	4		5.9	6	167	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	AStrll	.34		4.2	10	234	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34½	20⅛	AmStr	.88		2.7	6	26	39⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
59¼	38½	AmStr	pf5.51		12.		9	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
59⅛	48	ATT	6		9.3	7	3952	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	+ ⅜
61½	44⅛	ATT	pf 4		7.1	13	3	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+1⅛
46⅛	30⅝	ATT	pf 3.64		9.6	20	38	37⅝	36	37½	
47½	31½	ATT	pf 3.74		9.7	28	361½	38⅛	38½	+ ½	
14⅝	10⅝	AWstWx	.96		7.8	6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19	13	AWat	pf1.43		8.7	6	12	16½	16½	16½	
12⅛	8⅝	AWat	pf1.25		12.		2300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
13	10	AWa	dpf1.25		11.		2100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
28	16	Ameron	1.20		4.2	6	158	u28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	AmesD	.72		9.6	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	18⅛	Amehek	e 1		3.7	13	17	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
38⅝	19½	Amiac	1.32		4.1	7	146	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
47½	33	AMPInc	1		2.2	12	325	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
26⅝	18	Ampco	.60g		2.4	5	37	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	14⅞	Ampex	.24		1.0	12	586	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+2
9⅛	4⅛	AmrepCp				8	358	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ¼
27½	14	Amstar	1.35		5.0	8	139	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ½
7¼	5⅛	Amsl	pf .48		11.		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	Amsted	2.48		5.3	7	167	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
31	15⅛	Amdlos	s			26	289	u32½	30⅝	32⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Anchor	1.28		6.9	6	28	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	AnChry	1.12		4.5	6	55	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	Angelica	.40		4.0	8	140	10⅛	10	10⅛	
31½	24⅝	AnheusB	n.96		3.4	8	344	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	12½	Anixter	.48		1.3	10	111	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	—⅛
26½	18	Apache	s.28		1.1	20	463	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
12½	6⅛	ApldDig			1.5	484	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27	16	ApldDp	pfl		4.2		1	24	24	24	+ ⅜
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55t		10.	13	182	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅜
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28		4.9	6	88	26	25	26	+1⅛
31¼	22⅛	Arcol	pf2.16		7.4		6	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
39⅝	21⅛	ArchDn	.20b		.6	11	846	35½	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	ArcIEn	.05i				28	4	4	4	
20⅝	14⅝	Ariz PS	2.12		12.	6	248	18	17⅝	17⅝	
107⅝	77	ArlPpl	10.70		12.		2150	93	92	92	—2
11⅛	6⅛	ArktBst	.60		6.5	9	25	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	ArkLG	s1.24		4.0	18	197	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	-1
4½	2	ArlenRty					958	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Armada				9	37	7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅛
32	22⅛	Armco	1.64		5.0	7	5203	33	31	33	+1⅛
42	28⅛	Armco	pf2.18		5.0		631	42	40	42	+ ⅜
51	36⅛	Armr	pf4.75		11.		z110	44⅛	44½	44½	
23½	14⅛	ArmRu	1.20		7.0	12	0	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	12⅛	ArmWin	1.10		6.8	8	179	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
43½	30½	ArmWl	pf5.75		11.		11	41½	34	34	—1
24⅝	18⅛	AroCorp	.16		5.8	5	8	20	20	20	
33	16⅛	ArrowE	.20r		.7	10	63	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Arvin	1.12		8.9	9	58	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Arvin	pf		2.2		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
58½	22⅝	Asarco	1.40c		2.4	4	1449	48⅝	39⅝	39½	—1⅛
42⅝	25⅝	AshDil	2.20		6.1	5	245	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
46⅝	36⅛	AshOil	pf4.50		11.	11	41	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	AsdDG	1.60		6.4	7	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	Athlone	.40		6.3	5	860	u22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	14⅝	AtlCit	1.96		11.	8	51	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
58½	42¼	AtlRich	s1.90		4.1	9	2356	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
44	34	AtlRc	pf3.75		9.9		z100	38	38	38	+1
126½	80½	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.5		90	112½	110⅝	112	+2⅛
24⅛	10½	AtlasCp					58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
33⅝	21⅛	Augat	.48		1.4	17	115	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+1⅝
49⅝	32½	AutoDta	.76		1.4	19	170	48	46⅝	48	+1⅝
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20		4.4	4	1893	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
59	38⅝	Avco	pf 3.50		5.8	8	9	60	54	55	-1
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20		6.2		6	68	68	68	+3⅛
24⅞	15½	Avery	.72		3.2	9	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
38	19⅞	Avnet	1		2.6	8	403	u38⅛	36⅝	38⅛	+1½
53⅛	31⅛	Avon	2		8.0	9	1097	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
34⅝	17⅝	Aydin s				28	84	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ½
		B—B—B									
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mtg				11	2⅛	2	2	2	
15⅞	7⅜	Bache	.50e		3.3	5	236	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	27½	BkrInt	s .48		1.1	19	769	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
24⅝	12⅝	Baldor	s .24		1.3	13	123	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
44	23⅝	BaldwL	1.40		3.3	7	28	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ¼
65⅝	35⅝	BldU	pf2.06		3.3		2	63	63	63	
28⅝	19	BallCp	1.60		6.0	5	35	26½	26	26½	+ ½
41⅝	19	BallyMf	.10		.4	15	1199	27¼	26

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Friday, August 22, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Texaco Discovers Oil Off West German Coast

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Texaco said today it has discovered oil in the tidelands area of the North Sea off West Germany.

The well, located four miles off the coast and 60 miles northwest of Hamburg, tested from one of several zones at rates up to 1,000 barrels a day. Additional drilling will be required to determine the potential of the field, Texaco added.

The company said the tidelands area is under about 15 feet of water at high tide and reduces to essentially mud flats at low tide. Texaco's refinery at Heide is located 16 miles northeast of the discovery area.

Wheelabrator, Pullman Announce Merger

HAMPTON, N.H., Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Wheelabrator-Frye and Pullman will merge under a unanimous resolution of the directors of both companies.

The acquisition will come through a $43-a-share cash tender offer by Wheelabrator for 2 million shares of Pullman common followed by a merger of Pullman into a subsidiary of Wheelabrator.

Under terms of the merger agreement, Pullman holders will receive between eight-tenths and one share of Wheelabrator common for each Pullman share depending on the average closing price of Wheelabrator common in the 10 trading days ending five days before mailing of proxy material.

Esmark Planning to Sell Vickers in 3 Parts

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Esmark said today it has agreed to dispose of its Vickers Energy subsidiaries to three different companies for in excess of $1.1 billion.

The transactions are not subject to Esmark stockholder approval. The units include a refinery and chain of service stations operated through Vickers Petroleum, plus Doric Petroleum and Transocean, which is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production.

Since agreements have not been executed with all the bidders, Esmark declined to disclose further details until early next week. In Alma, Mich., Total Petroleum said it has been advised by Esmark that its offer to purchase the stock of Vickers Petroleum has been accepted in principle subject to satisfactory negotiation of a purchase agreement. Under the terms of its offer Total Petroleum said it will pay Esmark $245 million in cash.

Veba Expects Satisfactory Earnings for Year

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Veba, an energy group with interests in oil and minerals, expects satisfactory earnings although the second half of the year will be more difficult, it was announced today by Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, the managing board chairman.

He told shareholders that 1979 was an exceptional year and should not be viewed as a standard for comparison in 1980. The 1979 pre-tax profit rose to 1.64-billion Deutsch marks from 982 million in 1978.

The company will be able to propose a suitable dividend for this year following the 7.50 Deutsch mark return for 1979, he said, adding that the expected weaker second half is due to a downturn in the economy and will affect all group sectors.

U.K. Settles With British Aircraft Corp.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — The British government has agreed to pay £95 million as compensation for the nationalization of British Aircraft Corp.

BAC was owned equally by Vickers and General Electric of Britain, which is not related to the U.S. company of the same name. BAC was nationalized in 1977.

The agreement was reached between Britain's Department of Industry and P.J. Grant, of Lazard Brothers, the stockholders' representative.

Of the total £95-million compensation, the government already has paid amounts totaling £40 million in 1978.

In commenting on the settlement, Vickers' Chairman Peter Matthews said today "we have accepted the settlement announced today because we have been advised that this is the best we can achieve."

West-East German Trade Mushrooms to $3 Billion

By John Tagliabue

BONN, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Trade between East and West Germany mushroomed by more than 34 percent in the first half of the year to the equivalent of $3.1 billion, compared with the first half of last year, the Economics Ministry in Bonn announced yesterday.

Analysts here say the rate of growth is likely to slow in the second half as recession grips both countries, but long-term prospects for continued expansion, despite the economic slowdown and rising East-West political tensions, are good. Talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the East German leader, Erich Honecker, in East Germany on Aug. 28 and 29 are certain to touch on economic ties, and several major deals are already being discussed.

Yesterday's figures only partly disclose East Germany's reliance on West Germany for its balance of payments with the West. They do not include an estimated $1.6 billion that analysts here say West Germany annually transfers to the East.

About half of this comes under a series of official agreements regulating transport between the two countries and half in the form of cash and other transfers by West Germans to friends and relatives.

The Bonn government's deliveries to the East in the first half rose 30.1 percent, to $1.5 billion, while East German exports to the West increased by 38.4 percent, to $2.9 billion, the Economics Ministry said.

East's Surplus

The figures showed that East Germany, the Soviet Union's strongest economic partner, broadened its trade surplus with West Germany from $40 million in all of last year, its first surplus with Bonn since 1968, to $151.6 million in the first half of 1980.

The statistics showed that the volume of mutual debt, including so-called swing credits — interest-free drawing rights that Bonn allows the East — dropped in the period from $2.1 billion to $2 billion.

During his visit to East Germany, Mr. Schmidt will probably discuss several major projects, among them electrification of railroad lines in East Germany connecting West Berlin with the West and construction of a coal-burning plant to supply power to West Berlin.

In addition, a group of West German companies headed by Krupp is negotiating for the building of an East German steel mill against competition from Japanese, French and Austrian concerns, while Hoechst, the chemical company, is engaged in talks on construction of a large chemical plant.

Bundesbank Lowers Minimum Reserves

FRANKFURT, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank today cut the minimum reserve requirements for domestic and foreign liabilities by 10 percent, effective Sept. 1. The central bank did not change its lending rates, the discount and lombard rates, which remain at record high levels.

The lowering of minimum reserves is expected to inject around 5 billion Deutsche marks of liquidity into the money markets replacing a roughly-equivalent sum to be withdrawn by repayments of short-term credits against securities to Bundesbank due next week.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 21, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.	Bldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9580	4.6410	108.80 *	46.99 *	0.2295	—	6.7990 *	117.755 *	35.28 *
Brussels (a)	28.795	68.225	16.005	6.9100	3.375 *	14.7025	—	17.32	5.18
Frankfurt	1.7985	4.2580	—	43.15 *	2.105 x	91.86 *	6.248 *	108.24 *	32.35 *
London (b)	2.3584	—	4.2590	9.8600	2.024.00	4.4375	68.20	3.9453	13.155
Milan	854.85	2.022.20	473.90	204.97	—	435.85	29.649	513.94	153.59
New York	—	2.3649	0.5544	0.2396	0.1175 *	0.5109	0.0348	0.6003	0.1799
Paris	4.1645	9.8680	231.420 *	—	4.9025 x	212.810 *	14.4710 *	250.680 *	74.960 *
Zurich	1.6575	3.9268	92.2798 *	39.7890 *	0.1947	84.8927 *	5.7586 *	—	29.8251 *
ECU	1.4060	0.5939	2.5307	5.8579	1.200.00	2.7543	40.4919	2.3345	7.8151

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0343	Belgian fin. franc	29.175	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9510	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
0.8421	Canadian $	1.1600	2.0980	Irish £	0.4766	0.5788	Schilling	12.87
0.1799	Danish krone	5.5595	0.0184	Israeli £	54.345	0.4492	Singapore $	2.1373
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.7958	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2684	0.2388	Swedish krona	4.1875
0.0201	Escudo	49.8060	0.2856	Norw. krone	4.8430	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
N.A.	Fin. mark	N.A.	0.0131	Peseta	76.33	0.0044	Yen	224.75

£ Sterling: 1.1283 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

AMC Says No Speedup in Renault Plan

DETROIT, Aug 21 (AP-DJ) — A top executive of American Motors Corp. said that the automaker is "actively negotiating" a new financing arrangement that could include anything from new bank lines of credit to direct cash infusions from its French auto-making partner, Renault.

AMC said, however, that it has ruled out one route in its quest for funds: accelerating a previous plan under which Renault could ultimately acquire 22.5 percent of AMC over the next 20 years. Apart from that, "we're looking at all options," said Paul Tippett Jr., president of AMC

AMC and Renault officials yesterday denied published reports that the two companies have any plans to accelerate to October a $200-million program to raise Renault's stake in AMC.

A Renault spokesman told Reuters in Paris said that any increase will be in several stages over several years.

[The New York Times quoted a Renault official as saying Tuesday that the state-owned company plans to raise its equity stake in AMC from 5 percent to 22.5 percent in October, when the move will be publically announced. IHT, Aug. 20.]

Bank Credit Frozen

AMC has been scrambling to line up sources of cash since July, when its bankers, alarmed at its mounting losses, capped the existing credit agreement and refused to lend the automaker any more money.

AMC's banks suspended the credit agreement until Oct. 31 because the company's record losses forced it to default on certain provisions of the agreement. AMC quickly arranged $90 million in temporary working capital from Renault, and Mr. Tippett said AMC is confident it can arrange a new financing package that will include its banks before the Oct. 31 deadline.

In the meantime, AMC said that the $90-million loan from Renault is "totally adequate" to meet its needs. The automaker, together with Renault, is preparing to produce jointly a Renault-designed car next year. Tooling and other preparation for that car "is now starting to eat up a lot of money," AMC sources say. So far, though, the company says it has used about $30 million of the $90 million.

Mr. Tippett reiterated the company's projection that fourth quarter losses will be near the $84.9-million loss sustained in the third quarter ended June 30. That would put AMC's full-year losses in the $150-million range predicted by many analysts.

AMC's troubles are rooted in the slumping sales of the four-wheel-drive utility vehicles it relies on for the bulk of its profit. In addition, sales of AMC's small passenger cars have plummeted 16 percent from last year.

However, AMC expects sales of the cars it retails for Renault to jump to 55,000 units in the 1981-model year from 25,000 during the current model year.

Technology Paves U.S. Industrial Path

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — For all the talk these days of aging factories, waning productivity and declining industries, at least one sector of the American economy is vibrant — high technology.

This sector comprises the growth industries of computers, semiconductors and telecommunications — described as the jewels of American innovation by Robert Noyce, vice chairman and cofounder of the Intel Corp.

In the gathering debate over reindustrialization, these areas are counted upon to revive the nation's industrial base by providing the breakthroughs to open the way to more efficiency and greater productivity in such mainstay industries as autos, steel and aircraft.

"High technology is as much a resource for this country as oil in the ground is for Saudi Arabia," declared Sidney Topol, chairman and chief executive officer of Scientific Atlanta, the world's leading producer of satellite earth stations.

So important is the country's technological base that some people contend the government is wasting its time trying to prop up ailing industries such as autos and steel with federal loan guarantees, marketing agreements and the like. Instead, they maintain, a national industrial policy should focus on helping the best of American industry become even better.

"People get all excited about steel," said William Givens, a principal in the consulting concern of Twain, Braxton, Asia. "The time to worry about steel was 10 years ago. Today we should be worried about telecommunications and semiconductors. Or maybe we need an urgent policy to stimulate American industrial robotics."

The technology companies are so hungry for capital that crucial questions are already being raised as to how they will finance their growth during the decades to come. And there are other uncertainties as well, mainly whether the present level of research and development is enough to stave off the competitive threat from abroad, particularly from Japan.

Nevertheless, in the United States the high-technology sector is fast becoming an economic force in its own right, capable of helping restore the country's competitive position overseas.

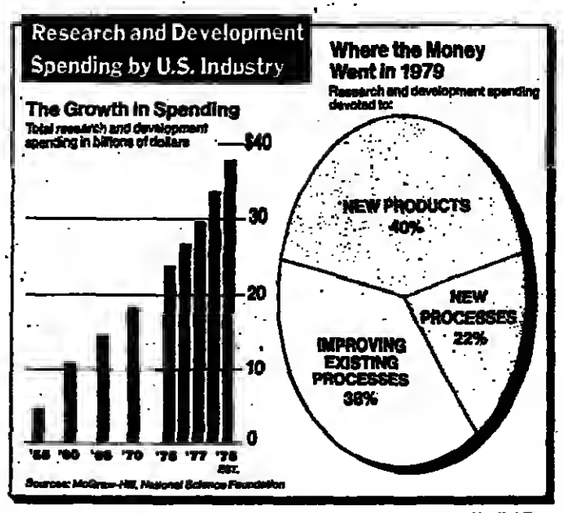
"Ten years from now the electronics industry will be as big as autos and steel are today," predicted Fred Bucy, president of Texas Instruments, the world's largest producer of semiconductors.

This is not to say that this year's unemployed steelworker will become next year's computer programmer or semiconductor production-line worker. Far from it. In fact, technological industries are leaping forward in the push for automation while becoming increasingly capital intensive.

Technology-based industries are expected to do more than just replace older industrial activities in the way that synthetic-fiber plants, for instance, replaced the knitting mills of the 19th century.

Instead, the new economics of

Continued on Page 9, Col. 2



New York Times

NYSE Rally Continues; Dow Up 9.7

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 — Prices on the New York stock market today pushed broadly higher in heavy trading with takeover stocks and oil and gas drilling issues providing most of the interest.

Analysts said the large amounts of cash in the hands of institutional investors continued to provide the main support for the market despite indications the Federal Reserve may have tightened credit again.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.72 points to close at 952.03. Advances led declines nearly three to one as volume swelled to 50 million shares from 42.56 million yesterday.

Fed dealings in the government securities market sent bond and bill interest rates higher but the stock market paid little attention.

Durable Goods Orders

In another positive development, the Commerce Department announced that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods rose $5.61 billion in July, or 8.4 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $72.06 billion. The increase followed a 1.3 percent decline in June.

The department said the July rise was the first monthly increase in orders since the 5.5 percent increase in January. It said about a third of the increase was due to shipments for the motor vehicle industry.

Takeover oews or speculation aided many issues. Tesoro Petroleum rose 2¾ to 30 despite rejecting takeover approaches from Diamond Shamrock. Shamrock, which acquired 630,000 Tesoro shares, gained up ¼ to 32.

Pullman climbed 3¼ to 40 but Wheelabrator lost 2 to 47¼. They agreed on a takeover of Pullman by Wheelabrator.

American Motors rose ½ to 6 even though Renault denied press reports it is planning to sharply increase its AMC stake this fall.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

OPEC Talks Sept. 15

VIENNA, Aug 21 (AP-DJ) — The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries announced today that a long-awaited meeting of its members oil, finance and foreign ministers would be held in Vienna Sept. 15. The tri-ministerial meeting will review a proposed oil production and pricing strategy for the 13-country organization, a spokesman said.

Toyota, Nissan Plan to Fight U.S. Truck Tariff Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — The United States-Japan auto trade dispute escalated today as the Japanese government and automakers began preparing a broad range of countermeasures to oppose the sharp increase in U.S. tariffs on imported small pick-up trucks.

The measures being discussed include a possible cutback or closure of auto assembly plants in the United States, formal appeals through the General Agreement oo Tariffs and Trade (GATT), legal challenges in U.S. courts and formal complaints to the U.S. Treasury Department. Automakers also said U.S. consumers would suffer because truck prices would have to be considerably increased.

Sadazo Yamamoto, president of Toyota Motor Sales, the sales arm of Japan's leading automaker, said in a statement today that Toyota's trust in the U.S. government had been "betrayed" by the "highly unreasonable" tariff increase.

The increase, to 25 percent from 4 percent effective today, applies to imported light truck cab and chassis units and imported truck beds that are assembled in the United States. Japan exported 525,926 chassis units to the United States last year, up from 483,868 in 1978.

Both Toyota and Nissan Motor, Japan's second largest auto producer, said they intended to fight the increase through the the U.S. customs courts and other channels. A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government is considering "studying the possibility of appealing the U.S. action through GATT."

Nissan said today that it will also be forced to raise U.S. retail prices of its trucks. The automaker, which exports approximately 10,000 chassis to the United States a month, called the U.S. decision "unfair discrimination against Japanese automakers' aimed at closing the market to light truck manufacturers from Japan."

However, three other Japanese automakers, Toyo Kogyo, Isuzu Motors, and Mitsubishi Motors, said today they plan no legal action against U.S. authorities. They each export between 5,000 units and 7,000 units a month.

An Isuzu spokesman said his company did not know if General Motors, its U.S. partner, would try independently to counter the duty increase. A Mitsubishi Motors spokesman said his company does not intend to file suit in U.S. courts, prefering to leave the matter up to its U.S. partner, Chrysler.

Mr. Yamamoto of Toyota said the tariff raise could affect Toyota's subsidiary assembly plant in Long Beach, Calif., which employs 450 workers and produces approximately 10,000 finished trucks a month. "It may be necessary," he said, "to lay off production workers, or we may even be forced eventually to close down the plant."

He said the tariff increase would result in "no benefits whatsoever for the U.S. automobile industry" because it does not compete in the small lightweight truck market.

Both Toyota and Nissan said the U.S. move violated the spirit, if not the letter of the GATT accord.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said they were considering a GATT appeal but by late today there was no announcement on what grounds it might be based. A source said that the United States had violated an agreement calling for prior bilateral consultation.

Under the GATT accord, which strives to achieve balance in international trade, the Japanese government could request formal consultations with the United States, or Japan could file an appeal to have a special panel investigate the dispute. If the panel is convened and the dispute remains unresolved, the special board would present its findings to the permanent GATT council in Geneva, which in turn could recommend a settlement.

The United States imposed the tariff increase through a technical reclassification of the light truck chassis to finished products, which bear a 25 percent tariff, from unfinished items, fixed at 4 percent. The United States reportedly says the reclassification is not a violation of the GATT agreement.

Tariff Suit Rejected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — A U.S. federal court judge yesterday rejected a last-minute bid by a California Toyota dealership to delay imposition of the higher duties on the Japanese trucks. Lawyers for the dealer said that they are considering a speedy appeal.

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Motors moved to beat the tariff boost deadline on at least one boatload of its small trucks by diverting the shipment to Houston, Texas, instead of its intended destination in Rhode Island, much further away.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Great Britain

Royal Dutch

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	9,900.	8,260.
Profits	680.	710.
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	19,960.	16,180.
Profits	1,400.	1,330.

United States

Deere

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,370.	1,410.
Profits	27.57	96.97
Per share	0.45	1.60
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	4,020.	3,670.
Profits	183.19	271.00
Per share	3.00	4.47

Rapid-American

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	591.2	590.8
Profits	0.12	2.18
Per Share	0.43 loss	0.25
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,160.	1,160.
Profits	3.11 loss	4.20
Per Share	1.53 loss	0.47

SCM

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	480.3	468.1
Profits	17.55	16.42
Per share	1.81	1.71
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	1,890.	1,750.
Profits	53.86	47.35
Per share	5.55	4.98

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Half-year report 1980

401/80

The Group's excellent results in the first half were largely due to our 66% - owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, which increased net earnings from US$ 11.7 million to US$ 29.6 million. Republic's first quarter benefited particularly from precious metals trading but its no less successful second quarter was attributable to the bank's whole range of activities, net interest income being especially strong. Republic has raised its quarterly dividend from US$ 0.63 to US$ 0.78 per share.
Republic has announced a stock split, whereby shareholders will receive two additional shares for each share previously held, and is planning a public offering of approximately 1 million shares after the split. If this offering is completed, the Group's holding in Republic would decline to some 60% but we would suffer no dilution of asset value.
The performance of the rest of the Group was equally satisfying, though the impact on published earnings was held back by transfers to inner reserves and by our strategic gold investment of US$ 25 million, to which I referred in my last shareholders' report. While this investment had almost doubled in value at 30th June, 1980, it remains carried at cost in the balance sheet and no profit has been credited to the profit and loss account.
Our new offices in Chile, Uruguay, Hong Kong and New York are bringing a fresh stimulus to growth and our older established businesses are also developing well. While the unusually favourable trading conditions of the first half-year may not be repeated, we look to the future with confidence.

30th July, 1980

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters are located in Luxembourg, an increasingly important financial centre.

Interim consolidated balance sheet as at 30th June, 1980

Assets	30th June 1980 US$ 000	1979
Cash, balances and advances to banks	2,691,257	1,531,033
Bank certificates of deposit	843,289	412,271
Precious metals	*247,863	*175,406
Trading account securities	195,752	153,925
Financial paper	1,865,394	1,785,986
Investment account securities	728,822	494,850
Customer current accounts and advances	1,506,189	1,123,742
Investments	43,462	4,362
Fixed assets	79,278	62,429
Other assets	320,357	134,807
	8,521,643	5,878,811

*Portion unhedged by net forward sales: 1980: US$ 34,989,000 1979: US$ 4,916,000.

Liabilities	30th June 1980 US$ 000	1979
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	7,567,802	5,194,824
Other liabilities	317,287	172,141
	7,885,089	5,366,965
Capital and loan funds:		
Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	60,000	47,400
Sinking Fund Debentures 2001-2002	85,000	85,000
Floating Rate Loan 1985-1990	25,000	–
Floating Rate Notes 1986	40,000	–
Other loans	38,403	46,275
Minority interests	113,964	105,382
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,620	24,620
Reserves	249,567	203,169
Total shareholders' funds	274,187	227,789
Total capital and loan funds employed	636,554	511,846
	8,521,643	5,878,811
Contingent liabilities:		
Letters of credit and guarantees	410,312	255,056

Net profit for the 6 months ended 30th June

	1980	1979
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000)	32,946	13,920
Earnings per share	US$ 2.01	US$ 1.15
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,413,300

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Principal Subsidiaries
Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York
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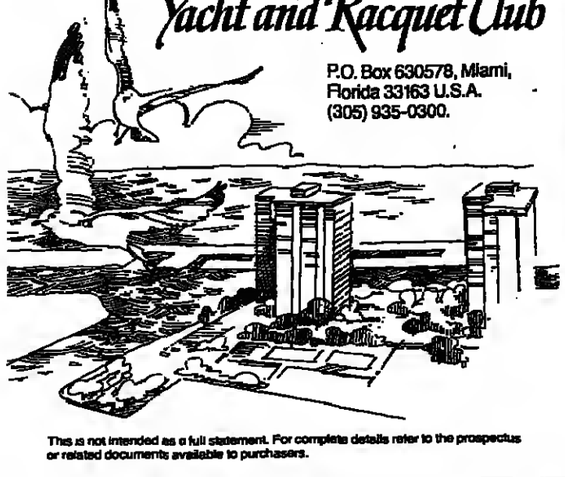

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Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Aug. 21, 1980

AELInd	14⅛	14⅝
AFAProt	6	7
AVMCp	3⅞	4¼
Accuray	12⅛	12¾
AddisnW	9¾	10¼
AdvRoss	4½	4¾
AffiBsn	26	26⅝
AlaBncp	20¼	21
AlexAlex	34¾	35¼
AllcoInc	30½	32
AllynB	8⅛	8⅝
Altex	5⅛	5½
Amoresa	25¾	26
AFIns	21½	21¾
AFurn	4⅝	5
AGreet	13	13⅛
AlnGp	70	70¼
AMuncs	23½	23¾
ANatins	15¾	15⅞
AQuasr	35¼	35¼
ARsMg	25¾	26
AWelding	38	38¾
Amfem	3 9-16	3¾
Anodite	9½	9¾
AngSA	15⅛	15⅜
AnsAGd	9¾	9¾
AntoCo	13¾	13½
ApldMlls	31¼	31½
ArdenGp	6	6¼
AskCola	30	30¼
AllGsL1	15⅛	15¼
AllunRsh	15¾	16
BairdCo	12¾	13
BallyPkP	14¾	14⅞
BancHE	12¼	12¾
BasicRsa	14⅜	15¼
BassFr	18½	19
BaytsMk	14	14⅛
Beeline	9⅞	10¼
BensPrl	2 11-16	2¾
BettlVs	22½	23
BetzLab	45¼	45½
BevWgf	13½	13¾
BibbCo	9¾	10¼
BindSon	18⅝	19¼
Birtchr	3¼	3½
Blyvoor	17	17½
Bonanza	4¾	4 7-16
BrwTom	75¼	75½
BuckBee	8¼	8⅝
Buffets	43	43¾
BurmuS	13½	13¾
CPTCo	24½	27
CalWtSv	24	25
CamdnH	2⅝	2⅞
CapEngy	2 5-16	2 7-16
CapSwC	19	19½
CapInAir	1½	1¾
CareCo	14	14⅜
CavmphC	3¾	3⅞
CnVIPS	14⅜	14½
ChmSh	12⅝	12¾
ChartHo	23½	23¾
ChmLeg	26½	28
ChesUtl	14	14¾
Chubb	38⅝	39½
CirTco	6⅛	6
CitzSoGa	5	6⅛
CitzUtA	38½	39
CitzUtB	31¾	32¼
Clark,JL	32½	33
ClowCp	7⅛	7⅜
CoirTile s	23½	23¾
ColGshol	13-16	⅞
ComCtH	24¾	25
CmlShr	13	14
CmwTel	19	20
ConPopS	29½	30
Cordis	27¼	27½
CrayRes	71¼	71½
CrosTm	47½	47¾
CultrFad	3¼	3½
Cyclron	11¼	11¾
DantyM	44	45½
DhoDesgn s	16⅛	16⅝
DorYMel	16⅛	17½
DBear	9 21-32	9 11-16
DetchAg	39⅛	39½
DetCanT	11⅝	12¼
DewayEl	3¼	3⅜
DiaCrys	27	27¾
DixnCru	31⅛	33½
Docutel	16⅝	16¾
DollrGn	14¼	14⅝
DoytlB	33	33¼
DunkinO	12⅝	13¼
Durlron	22¼	22¾
ERCCo	94¼	95¾
EsDrlet	26	26¼
EnlnVare	7½	7½
EconLab	27⅛	27⅝
ElPaso	19⅝	19¾
ElderBe	5½	6⅛
ElsNucl	13⅝	13⅞
ElModul	13¼	14¼
EnrDev	18¼	18½
EnrMetnd	2⅝	2½
EnrMin	10⅝	18¾
EnRsv	14⅝	14¾
Entwistl	5	5⅝
EstBL	28⅝	28½
EstOil s	18	18¼
FSC	4⅝	4½
FabrTtk	2⅝	3
FarmGp	29⅞	30
FldCor	14⅝	14¾
FlaSuSys	36½	37
FlBcsh	27¾	28¼
FtEmsS	13¼	13½
FtWnPin	4⅝	4⅝
FlagBks	16	16¼
Flicker	12¾	13
FloatPnt	24	24¼
FloNFla	17¼	17⅝
FloWstU	2 1-16	3¼
Flurach	16½	17
ForestO	32⅛	32⅝
Formigal	3	3⅛
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	17⅝	18¼
FreeSG	6⅝	6½
Fremont	24	24⅛
FullrHB	12⅝	13⅛
GEICO	13¼	13⅜
GalaxyO	13¼	13⅝
GnAutm	7¼	7⅝
GnDevcs	3⅝	4⅛
GnRlEst	11	12¼
GnRains s	55	55¼
GenRad	52¼	53
GeoEPn	8⅝	9⅛
GreenM	16⅝	11⅛
GreyAdv	54½	56
GrHintst	29	30½
Gyradyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50⅝	51
Hardwke	9	9⅛
HrsRow	9⅝	9¾
HarpGp	66	66½
HartfnI	18⅝	18⅝
HendrF	36⅛	37
Holobm	2½	2⅝
Hoover	18⅝	18⅞
HorizRs	7⅝	8⅛
HyoRlInt	20½	25
IMSInt s	18¼	19
InfraInd	8¼	8¾
InfwCp	88	88¼
InfrcEor	8⅝	5⅝
InhmtGs	12⅛	12⅝
InBkWsh	12	12¼
Intersil	26	26¼
IwaSoUl	22⅝	23¼
Jamsby	23¾	24
JerrIco	28	28⅛
Jerico wi	18¾	19
JlHyPd	7-16	⅜
JoslynM	21¼	21⅛
KalbSt wi	19	20
Kalver	2¼	2⅜
Kaman	22¼	22¾
KmpAm	10¾	11
KatleGre	½	5-16
Kaysgn	4	4¾
KellySr s	31	32
Keuffel	22	22¾
Kimball	17⅝	17⅞
KinsInl	4⅛	4¾
KloofG	39¾	39¾
KnxnVr	17⅛	17⅝
Kropks s	17⅝	18
Kullcke	39	39⅛
Lanceln	26⅛	27
LandRes	4⅝	4½
LaseCo	28¼	28½
LbNtL,	19	19¼
LfInvs	21¼	21½
LtdStor	15	16¼
LinBcsl	53	53½
LoptIm	14	14¼
MCIC	9⅝	9 7-16
MGFOil	24½	24⅝
MSIDat	9⅝	9½
MadsGE	14¼	14¼
MagelPet	8⅝	8⅝
MagnP	28⅛	28¼
MajrRt	3	3¼
Malkurt	37	37¼
Marlon s	18⅝	18⅝
MaxiLP	26	27½
MayPet	31¼	31⅝
MaynOil	17¼	17½
McCorm	26¼	26¼
McFarlE	17⅝	17½
McQuay	12½	12¾
MeyerF	29	29¼
MidcwW	18¼	19⅝
MidlCom	9	9⅛
MidlRes	1⅛	1⅜
MidlBks	26½	29
Millipr	36⅛	36⅝
MissVlG	15¼	16⅛
Molex s	37¼	38⅛
MontCol	4⅝	4½
MonuCp	16⅝	19
MoorePd	29⅛	30
MoranB	36⅛	38⅝
MorgRas	⅜	1⅛
MorgInn	11¾	12
MotClub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	27½	28½
NNCo	44¼	44⅝
NarpCp	32	34½
NDtaCp	20¼	20½
NwldRE	16⅛	16⅛
NJNGas	17½	17⅝
NickOG	37	37½
NicPet s	24½	24⅝
NielsnA	33	33¼
NielsnB	33	33¼
NoCarGs	15	15¼
NoEOLun	73½	75
NwthGs	13⅛	13⅜
NwstPS	14⅝	14⅞
Nutell	23	23¼
Nucorp	16½	16¾
OglivyM	24½	25
OhioCos	34¼	34⅝
OhPerrp	13¼	13½
OtterTP	28	20¼
PCAInt	9⅛	9⅛
PabstB	13¼	13¼
PcGsR,	21½	22
PaulevP	17½	17¾
PayleCs	14⅝	15
PeerMf	14¼	15
PenaEnt	14⅜	15
Pentair	16⅝	17
Petrolit	27¾	28½
PetMan	22	22½
Philantl	31	31½
PierceSS	8⅛	8¾
Pinkrtn	43	43½
PlanHlB	29½	29¾
Plastine	1¼	1
Plastics	6	6¼
PresGM	54	54¼
PrsSteyn	49½	49¾
Prosrc	⅛	1⅛
PoSvNC	12⅝	12⅞
PurlBen	23¼	23¾
PutDCap	16½	17¼
QuakrCh	16¾	17¼
RagenPr	10⅛	10¼
RayChm	70	71
Raymnd	29¼	29¾
RecrCm	32	33
RashLife	21	21¼
RoadEx	33¾	34
RobbMys	31	32
Roelon	2	3
Rolm	20⅝	20¾
RussStov	15⅛	15⅛
Sadlier	3¾	4
Safeco	39⅝	40
SHeldGd	47½	48
SFPotat	36⅛	36½
ScanOil	2⅝	2⅞
ScripsH	55½	60
Sensor	41	41⅛
SvcMer	14⅝	15⅛
SvcMst s	20	20⅛
ShMed s	23⅝	23⅝
Shawmt	46½	47
SolkSrs	14½	14¾
SCalWtr	11¾	13
SwEtSv	15⅛	16
SwnEnr	32½	33
Standyn	25	25½
StdMicro	11⅝	12
StdRegs	30	30¼
StanHP	39½	41
SterStr	4½	4⅝
StrawCl	24½	25
Sullain	13	14¼
SuperEl	10⅝	11
TIME DC	3½	3¾
Tamrax	36⅝	37
Tandem s	44	44⅝
TecuIM	62	63
TelcmA s	20⅝	20½
Tenneco	51	52
Tenfdy	22⅝	22⅝
TomlsOil	16½	16⅝
TricoPd	35	37½
TroyGld g	6	6⅛
TyzonFd	14½	15
UnMcGII	13	14
USEnr	14	14¼
USSurg	38¼	38¾
USTrck	14½	14¾
UVoltsh	27⅛	27⅝
VaPerP	11½	12
VapIRe	68⅝	69½
VdlBkAr	33¾	33⅞
ValtecCp	39⅛	39¾
VanDus	13¼	13¾
Vrcelns	24	24¼
Velcro g	18⅝	18⅝
VicfrsI	7⅝	8
VideoCp	9⅞	10⅛
VolNtSh	14⅝	15
WshEnr	15¼	15⅝
Weldtrn	3¾	4⅛
Wendys	16⅝	16½
WstDrst	89	89¾
WDeep	30¾	31¼
WHold	80¼	81
WmMtg	4½	6⅝
WmPort	25½	25¾
WoodLot	23⅝	24¼
WrightW	4	4¼
ZionUta	24	24½

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9625	Abtl Prce	$21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅛
1060	Acklands	$13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
19095	Agnico E	$15	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
2370	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
18900	Alta Gas A	$33⅝	32¾	33	— ⅛
14172	Alsarna $1	$49	39½	40	+ ⅛
1250	Andres W A	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
1800	Asbestos	$31½	30¾	31½	+ 1½
19389	Atco A	$29	28¼	28½	+ ½
9471	BP Can	$44⅝	44⅛	44½	
23305	Bank N S	$32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
4590	Baton B	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
6630	Bralor Res	$15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¼
500	Bramalea	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
170	Brenda M	$35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¾
3057	BCFP	$16¼	16	16	— ⅛
3707	BC Phone	$16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
11920	Brunswk	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
230	Budd Can	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1413	CAE	$22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
10534	Cad Fry	25	24¾	24¾	
65295	Cal Pow A	$18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
20315	Camfin	$32⅝	30¾	32⅝	+ 1⅝
18050	C Nor West	$27½	26¼	27½	+ ⅝
1850	C Packrs	$32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
725	Can Perm	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
4244	Can Trust	$26½	26	26½	
700	C Tung	$32½	31½	31½	— ½
5660	CCablesV A	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
200	CGE	$20	29½	30	+ ½
30804	Cl Bk Com	$29	28	28⅞	+ ⅜
152402	Can Ent	$26½	25⅞	26½	+ 1⅛
13595	Can Nat Res	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
12128	Can Tire A	$27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
1054	C Utilities	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
740	Candel Oil	$32½	31	32½	+ 1
1000	Cara	$8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
700	Cassiar	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
1870	Celanese	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
4600	Cherokee	$11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
300	Con Distrl	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2470	Con Bordr	205	205	207	— 3
1700	Conventrs	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
600	Cowest A	$5½	5¼	5½	
15880	Cosela R	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
4300	Cralgmt	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
970	Crush Intl	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
20150	Cyprus	$22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
44995	Cscr Res	$17¾	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
43430	Dom Dev	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
100	Dom A	8⅝	4½	4½	
30597	Denison	$5¼	5⅛	5½	— ¼
30220	Dickson	$20⅝	18⅝	20¼	+ 1⅝
4240	D Bridge	$13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
4015	Dofasco A	14⅛	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
280	Dom Store	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
2625	Du Pont A	28	27¾	28	+ ½
2000	Dylex L A	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
25725	Electrohome	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
1200	Emco	$13¾	12¾	15¼	+ ½
16765	C Falcon C	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10338	Fibre Nlk	$132	130	132	+ 2
4000	Fed Ind A	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
300	Fraser	$19	15½	15½	— ½
200	Frushaut	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3100	G M Res	8⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
500	G Distrb w	460	460	460	— 5
39975	Gibraltar	$14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
12000	Groff G	$14½	14½	14½	+ ½
500	Grandvc	315	315	315	
675	GL Forest	$37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
250	Greyhnd	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
500	H Group A	465	465	465	—30
15600	Hard Crp A	28⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
25200	Hawksr	$18⅞	19¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
268	Hayes D	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
780	H Bay Co	$25¾	25½	25½	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 20, 1980

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8890	IAC	$11	10¾	11	
3800	Indal	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
1100	Industrin	$18½	18	18	— ¾
500	Inland Gas	15	15	15	— ¼
1500	Int' Mogul	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
4175	Inter Pipe	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
1000	Ivaco	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ½
1400	Jannock	$13¾	12⅞	13½	
4521	Kaiser Re	32½	32½	32	+ ⅜
13650	Kam Kotia	6⅞	6⅝	7½	+ ⅜
600	Keiser H	28	27½	27½	— ½
5645	Kerr Add	$19⅞	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
4399	Labatt A	$24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
310	Lab Min	72½	72½	72	+ 1
15150	Lacana	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
6400	LDmt Cem	5¼	5	5	
6429	LL Loc	$18⅛	17	18½	+1⅜
3340	Loblaw Co	54	54	54	
800	MICC	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
622	Malon H A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2100	Ed Mfrtg	42½	42½	42½	— 5
65236	Marland E	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
37186	Mitel Corp	$21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ½
1250	Molson A	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
20288	Moore	$34¼	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Murphy	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
600	Nat Trust	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
62248	Noranda	$28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
62632	Norcen	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
2600	Newsco W	33	32	33	+ ⅜
15341	Nu-West A	27⅝	27	27⅝	
7441	Oakwood	$19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
15650	Oshawa A	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
12984	Pamour	$19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ¼
4750	PanCan P	$26⅛	26½	26½	+ ¼
3500	Pembina	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
901	Petrofina	$59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
1140	Pine Point	$28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
7035	Place G	205	200	200	
43750	Placer	$24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
11050	Ram	$21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅛
7520	Redpath	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
5775	Rd Steels A	$11	10¾	11	— ⅛
4870	Rsichwld	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
19712	Revrse Prp	205	201	201	— ⅛
225	Roman	68	68	68	— 1
650	Rothman	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
7950	Scentre	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
35100	Shell Can	$32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ 1½
14412	Sherritt	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
2300	Sigma	45	43½	45	+3½
274	S Sears A	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
2500	Skyw Res	$14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
200	Slater Stl	17½	17	17	— ⅛
1300	Southrn	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
2100	St Broadcst	12	13	13	

Canadian Indexes

August 21, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	399.46	368.08
Toronto	2,270.70	2,246.40

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.
Is cindex.sa

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 21, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 - 10⅛	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5½ - 5¾	16⅜ - 17⅛	11⅛ - 11⅜
2 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	8⅜ - 8½	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	16⅜ - 17	11⅛ - 11⅜
3 M.	10¾ - 10⅞	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5⅜ - 5½	16 9/16 - 16⅝	11⅛ - 11½
6 M.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5⅜ - 5½	16 - 16⅛	11 11/16 - 11 15/16
1 Y.	11⅝ - 11¾	8 - 8⅛	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	15 - 15 3/16	11⅝ - 12⅛

Bondtrade Index

August 21, 1980

	Medians	Long
Today	91.249	79.881
Previous	91.486	79.881

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
41155	Steico A	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
2400	Steep P	$5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅛
13600	Sulpetro B	$23½	24⅝	23⅝	+ 1
650	Suncor Pr	$27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
900	Talcorp A	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
200	Taro	$12½	12½	12½	— ½
1380	Teck Cor A	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
7994	Teck Cor B	20	18⅝	20	+ 1⅛
500	Teledyne	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
30925	Tex Con	26	25½	26	
3300	Thom N A	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
14862	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
34900	Tonstar B	$27⅛	27	27	
2542	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
52297	Trns Mt	$16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
17650	Trinity Res	$16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
6505	TrCan PL	$24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
6978	Turbo Cl B	$24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
6500	UGas A	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
425	Union Oil	$37⅛	37½	37⅛	+ ⅛
5	Uni Asbstos	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2013	Un Keno	$46½	45⅝	46½	+ 1
4500	U Siscoe	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
1869	Un Corbid	$33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
2000	Versil Cor	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
2500	Vestpron	31⅞	31	31	+ ½
1200	Weldwod	$25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
13620	West Mine	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
3000	Weston	$26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅛
8300	Willroy	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
1230	Woodwd A	$29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
2600	Yk Bear	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 3,960,957 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 20, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
4736	Brk Mont	$29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅜
948	Can Cml	$12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
2410	Can Bath	$14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
1300	Dom TxtA	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
2800	FCA Int	35	35	35	— 1
400	Imasco	$26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
22478	NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12000	Power Co	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
2334	Royal Bk	23¾	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
3078	Roy Trusco	$15⅝	15½

U.S. Will Use Stockpiles for Grain Supply

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — No major crop disasters loom on the world horizon so far this year, but drought damage in the United States and rising overseas demand will force some dipping into grain stockpiles.

U.S. and Canadian farmers have been troubled by drought, and heavy rains in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China have threatened to delay harvesting and lower the quality of the grain.

But a generally good world wheat crop, including a record U.S. production of 2.32-billion bushels, has helped offset the effect of a likely 14-percent reduction in the U.S. corn crop and damage to U.S. soybeans.

"Last year we had excellent weather and the Soviet Union had problems," said analyst Robert Lekberg, an analyst with Shearson Loeb Rhoades. "The major difference this year is that the Soviet Union is better off and we're not."

Feed-Grain Decline

World supplies of wheat will rise some 6 percent during the year ending in June, 1981, to about 92.3-million metric tons, the Agriculture Department says, offsetting an anticipated 19-percent decline in world feed-grain supplies, including corn, during the same period.

The 1.7-billion bushel U.S. corn stockpile is likely to be reduced about 40 percent during the coming year, the government estimates.

Although crops around the world are not facing any major setbacks, rising demand for grain will boost U.S. exports next year, according to the Agriculture Department's estimates.

The value of farm exports, at first estimated at $38 billion for the year ending Sept. 30 but revised upward to $40 billion by the Agriculture Department yesterday, also will rise in the coming year, predicts William Roberts, vice president and analyst at Piper Jaffray & Hopwood Inc. in Minneapolis.

Wheat prices, now about $3.82 a bushel, will rise to a range of $3.90 to $4.25, the Agriculture Department estimates. Corn, about $2.90, will range from $2.90 to $3.40 during the coming year, and soybeans, selling around $7, will reach $7.75, the government predicts.

The effect, Mr. Roberts says, will be to redeem more petrodollars from overseas and send them directly to U.S. farmers. Despite the strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said at a Senate Banking Committee hearing yesterday that he expects the Soviet Union to buy 8 million metric tons of U.S. grain, the maximum permitted under the trading agreement, in the year beginning Oct. 1.

Weather has generally been kinder to farmers outside North America than it was last. Even in the United States, crop prospects for soybeans have improved somewhat since Aug. 1, when the Agriculture Department estimated production would fall 17 percent short of 1979's record 2.3-billion bushels.

Crop prospects also have brightened in Canada as cool, wet weather brought relief from drought on the plains. The wheat crop there, however, is still expected to fall 19 to 29 percent below a five-year average of 730.4-million bushels, Canadian government officials say.

Total grain production estimates in almost every major farming area outside North America are higher than last year, according to the Agriculture Department. Western European nations, for example, are likely to harvest 5 percent more of all grains than last year.

The U.S. also faces unusual competition from Brazil on the oilseed market this year due to favorable weather that led to a bumper 15.2-million metric ton soybean harvest last spring.

Among grain-importing nations, the Soviet Union is expecting a much better crop this fall.

The Agriculture Department predicts a Soviet harvest of around 210-million metric tons of all grains this year. Total Eastern European grain production is likely to exceed last year by about 6 percent despite a cold, wet summer.

In China, a major market for U.S. wheat, this year's crop will be down about 6 to 7 percent from last year's record harvest, the Agriculture Department says.

In addition, Chinese demand for wheat is rising, and exporters already have sold 4.5-millinn metric tons of U.S. wheat to China for the marketing year ending in May, 1981.

Technology Paves U.S. Industrial Path

Continued from Page 7

more performance at ever decreasing cost — the result of more and more functions being incorporated in semiconductor chips — angurs nothing short of a shift in the country's industrial base, many executives say, from an economy grounded in the production of capital goods and manufactured products to an economy based on information.

"This will be a deep transformation in which information is purveyed as an economic good, rather than as social overhead," predicted Lewis Branscomb, a vice president and chief scientist at International Business Machines.

The primary thrust of this shift will be the adaptation of intelligence, in the form of microelectronic computational power, into products, machinery and industrial processes.

Rapid Advances

The motive power behind these changes continues to be rapid advances in semiconductor technology whereby the industry is on the threshold of producing very large scale integrated circuits.

In the telecommunications field, where digital technology is creating its own revolution, photons — which carry information in the form of light — are increasingly being used interchangeably with electrons, signaling the convergence of fiber optics and computer technology.

In the factory the sister disciplines of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing are already beginning to revolutionize such basic industries as autos and aircraft.

"Increasingly these systems will be used to make products simpler, reducing the number of parts and increasing their reliability," said John Harker, vice president for manufacturing systems at the consulting firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton.

Tasks for Robots

Robots equipped with camera eyes and semiconductor-based sensors are also expected to take their place on the assembly line, where they will perform hazardous and repetitious tasks.

Taken together, these automation technologies may bring about what some people in the industry refer to as a new era of customization. Products in batches as small as, say, 10,000 could be economically designed and fabricated.

"On that basis, our society could become the high-end producer, with unique products and specialized industrial output," said Richard Knock, associate executive director of the advanced development division at SRI International, a research institute based in Palo Alto, Calif.

"The case for increased employment in the near term is very tough," explained Intel's Mr. Noyce, whose company is the leading producer of microprocessors. "New jnbs will not be created."

1986 Prediction

He and others point out that the semiconductor and computer industries, in particular, are becoming very capital intensive, so they will employ relatively fewer people. But that should be only a temporary problem.

By the mid-1980s, demographie experts predict, the population explosion will have run its course. By 1986, many say, the economy will be in the throes of a chronic labor shortage, providing an incentive for employers to invest in retraining.

Underlying many of the breakthroughs in high technology is an explosion in the field of materials research. "The pipeline is full of new materials," noted William Lee, vice president for materials research at Arthur D. Little Inc.

After a long embryonic period, composites such as polymides reinforced with graphite or carbon, or plastics, are finally coming of age. "The driving force here is fuel costs and the desire for structural-weight reduction," Mr. Lee added.

Then too, the class of materials known as metallic glasses, with their high strength and resistance to corrosion, may find their way into the commercial sector during this decade. So may high-performance ceramics that will replaced superalloys in heat engines such as gas turbines and diesels.

Government Neglect

Perhaps the most exciting development since the transistor is the field of genetic engineering. Although well beyond the commercial horizon, gene-splicing techniques promise revolutionary breakthroughs not only in pharmacology but also in the area of energy. Organisms engineered to perform specific tasks may liberate previously uneconomical oil deposits.

None of this means, however, that the country's high-technology sector is immune to competition from abroad.

While nobody would argue that Japan or any nther nation surpasses the United States in technnlogical prowess, many criticize a government policy that apparently emphasizes aiding ailing industries to the neglect of the high-technology sector. Tn a large extent, their concern centers on the levels of both capital spending and the investment in research and development needed to stay competitive.

While spending on research at the top companies in the electronics industry still runs as high as 10 or 12 percent of sales, noted Dean Morton, a vice president of the Hewlett-Packard Co., the general level of such spending remains low.

"Tn a certain extent, we are living nff some of the momentum of the golden age of R and D of the 1960s," commented George Heilmeier, vice president fnr research and development at Texas Instruments.

The solution, many argue, is to formulate a government industrial policy that nurtures the high-technology sector with growth incentives. These might include tax credits for research and development and accelerated depreciation to encourage capital spending.

Chinese Order More Businesses To Seek Profit

PEKING, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — China has ordered more state-run enterprises to turn profits, pay taxes and take responsibility for losses in a major step toward economic self-management.

The economic commission recently ordered all cities, provinces and autonomous regions to choose one or two state-run enterprises for the experiment which will be expanded next year, the People's Daily reported yesterday

Already some state enterprises in Peking and Shanghai have been given greater independence and allowed to retain profits after taxes.

In a front-page article, the People's Daily said the new enterprises would use independent accounting, with the state levying taxes and the enterprise taking responsibility for its own profit or loss.

Previously all state-owned factories and enterprises have turned over their profits to the state. If they lost money, the state subsidized them.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

(Continued on Page 10)

U.S. Crude Imports Drop to 5-Year Low

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI) — U.S. crude oil imports last week fell 300,000 barrels daily from the week before to 4.2 million barrels daily, a five-year low, and domestic refineries trimmed output as petroleum inventories continued abnormally high, the American Petroleum Institute said yesterday.

The oil industry trade association said inventories of crude declined to 370.3 million barrels from 373.4 million the previous week, but were far above the year-ago level of 316.9 million barrels. Gasoline stocks also declined, partly reflecting the normal pattern for the peak summer driving season, but also as a result of the lower production levels, the association said.

European Gold Markets

August 21, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	648.50	646.25	+11.50
Zurich	642.50	644.50	+14.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	647.03	648.11	+5.91

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options*
670	30.00-34.00	58.00-63.00	for
690	24.00-28.00	49.00-54.00	May 1981
718	17.00-21.00	42.00-47.00	start on
730	13.00-16.00	34.00-39.00	3 Nov. 80.
750	9.00-12.00	28.00-33.00	

Gold bullion 641.75-643.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 21, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following morninal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Bermuda
—(d 1 Alliance Intl. Ss Svs. (31) ..... $ Equ☐

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Bearband ..... SF 684.60
—(d) Contbar ..... SF 892.86
—(d) Grabar ..... SF 757.50
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 894.00

BANK VOH ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.83
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.47
—(d) ITP Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.30

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 10.12
—(w) High Interest Sterling £87.5xxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Intl Fund ..... $ 23.49
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 13.15
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 29.87

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 302.25
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 422.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Intl ..... SF 68.75
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 118.00
—(d) Usec ..... SF 546.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 119.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 79.10
—(d) Intl Rentenfond ..... DM 65.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 7.28
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. ..... $ 70.30
—(w) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 23.97
—(w) Fidelity Intl Fund ..... $ 34.77
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 77.84
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 22.18

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 44.42
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 12.73
—(d) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 10.77
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 14.71
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 10.95
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 17.44

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1.752
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 23.92

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 851.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Rese ve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.81

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 50.69

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,324.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 377.25
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 55.60
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 1,340.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 236.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.08
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 78.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Anfco U.S. Sh ..... SF 25.30
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 59.80
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 63.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 142.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss-Sh ..... SF 103.95
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.75
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 84.75
—(d) Romatac-Invest ..... SF 414.80
—(d) Sofi South Afr Sh ..... SF 378.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 202.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 27.46
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 77.20
—(d) Unirek ..... DM 48.00

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 72.20
(r) Arab Finance LF ..... $ 994.62
(w) Trustcor Intl. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.49
(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr. ..... SF 118.50
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.20
(d) Carlisle Open-End Fund ..... $ 320.51
(w) Chadel Fund ..... $ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.14
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.46
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 22.58
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 27.87
(w) Dreyfus Issue Pr ..... LF 1,221.00
(w) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 23.28
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 7,939.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 294.68
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 160.45
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 44.98
(d) Fondinvest ..... $ 19.71
(d) Fonds-Trust Interbels ..... DM 48.47
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.30
(w) Hausmann Hldg. NV ..... $ 514.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 121.28
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 131.19
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 13.14
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 179.44
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 2.22.00
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 8.42
(d) Invesis DWS ..... DM 35.00
(r) Invest Atlantique ..... $ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.67
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 91.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 48.06
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 13.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F ..... $ 13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ..... $ 33.59
(w) Leverage Com. Hold. ..... $ 86.51
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 37.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 14.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ 8.84
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 16.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.28
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 97.27
(w) Preferla Financial ..... $ 1.00
(d) Pulnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 48.46
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,279.00
(w) RBC Int Inc Fund ..... $ 10.56
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 57.97
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 787.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.54
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 11.18
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 48.15
(w) Saxe (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.62
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.28
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sen) ..... $ 59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 36.57
(d) UHICO Fund ..... DM 57.60
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.62
(m) Usl Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 100.83
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,568.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. 5/5 — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not Communicated; e — e — Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	3,250	3,215	3,240 3,245	+30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	— —	+30
Dec	3,310	3,280	3,304 3,318	+35
Mar	3,415	3,390	3,400 3,410	67
May	3,370	3,350	3,355 3,370	+60
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,330 3,350	+70
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,180 3,250	+60
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,050 3,160	+70
700 lots				
COCOA				
Sep	920	920	915 925	−5
Dec	945	945	935 955	−16
Mar	985	985	985 995	−4
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,005 1,025	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,010 —	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,030 1,060	Unch.
4 lots				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 21, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	854.00	855.00	861.00	862.00
3 months	872.50	873.00	879.50	879.80
Cathodes: spot	825.00	827.00	832.00	833.00
3 months	847.00	849.00	853.00	855.00
Tin: spot	7,125.00	7,135.00	7,145.00	7,150.00
3 months	7,140.00	7,145.00	7,145.00	7,150.00
Lead: spot	366.00	367.00	368.00	369.00
3 months	379.00	379.50	382.00	382.50
Zinc: spot	329.00	329.50	332.00	333.00
3 months	340.50	341.00	344.00	345.00
Silver: spot	689.00	691.00	685.00	688.00
3 months	717.00	719.00	712.00	712.50
Aluminium: spot	766.00	772.00	758.00	758.00
3 months	735.00	737.00	740.00	741.00
Nickel: spot	2,786.00	2,772.00	2,765.00	2,770.00
3 months	2,790.00	2,800.00	2,795.00	2,800.00

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 21, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
PhilipsPet	1,017,200	40½	+ ¼
City Invest	672,200	36¾	+3
Tenera Pet	645,600	30	+2⅝
CitiesServ s	644,300	42½	+4⅛
Pullman	639,500	48¼	+3⅜
Cale Palm	544,700	16	+ ½
SouthNPr	539,300	7⅝	− ⅛
Sony Corp	537,100	17⅛	− ⅛
Armcoinc	526,300	23	+ ¼
AetnaLife	458,500	35⅝	
RecognEqn	453,200	17⅛	+ ⅛
Mobil	433,600	73⅛	+1⅛
DeerfCo	432,300	36¼	
Tex Uni	419,800	17⅝	
AmerT&T	395,200	55⅝	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	58.77	48.89
Advanced	1,148	897
Volume Up (millions)	39.6	29.00
Declined	394	684
Volume Down (millions)	18.6	9.00
Unchanged	339	407
Total Issues	1,901	1,988
New highs	129	48
New lows	8	1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	947.01	958.53	943.84	955.03	+9.72
20 Trn	331.43	334.25	328.88	334.10	+4.54
15 Utl	110.92	112.12	110.23	111.61	+0.91
65 Stk	344.86	348.47	342.95	347.11	+3.22

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	125.97	122.41	125.46	+1.49
Industrials	143.18	140.43	142.61	+2.22
Utilities	51.67	50.92	51.39	+0.13
Finance	13.17	12.95	13.11	+0.13
Transp.	19.27	18.83	19.15	+0.30

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	72.07	71.36	72.07	+1.06
Industrials	83.64	82.85	83.64	+1.31
Transp.	64.84	63.48	64.84	+1.08
Utilities	38.44	38.40	38.44	+0.38
Finance	67.76	67.25	67.76	+0.77

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 20	326,800	339,441	1,123
August 19	346,447	348,786	1,273
August 18	162,111	400,804	1,419
August 15	159,938	355,571	1,882
August 14	144,444	357,199	1,820

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HuskyOG s	340,800	16⅝	+1⅛
NacGWM	327,700	34½	− ⅛
GtCons s	290,900	20	+ ½
Walnoco s	146,900	48⅝	+4⅝
BayValley s	138,400	21⅛	+ ⅛
HudsSOil s	134,300	22⅝	+1⅝
WrlmHr s	128,700	5½	
Champ Hd	113,700	1⅝	
AtlasCM	104,900	5⅝	
Syntex Corp	104,200	46⅝	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nat'l Close
Volume (in millions)	8.78	6.41
Advanced	483	361
Volume Up (millions)	6.30	4.74
Declined	171	265
Volume Down (millions)	1.42	1.61
Unchanged	195	206
Total Issues	819	822
New highs	N.A.	25
New lows	N.A.	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
331.27	324.66	331.09	+6.43

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes August 21 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
Aug. 28	939/947	932/965
Sept. 25	937/947	932/967
Oct. 30	937/947	932/967

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12216

European Stock Markets

August 21, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.20	72.00
AKZO	22.20	22.70
Albert Heijn	74.90	74.80
Algemeen	308.00	307.00
AMEV	88.50	88.50
Amrobank	46.50	46.90
A'Dam Rub	3.55	3.55
Bolsklis	95.00	94.50
Bredero	106.00	N.Q.
Buehrmann T	64.20	64.20
Caland Hldg	24.40	24.50
Elsevier	208.00	215.20
Ennia	134.60	134.80
Fokker	26.80	26.60
Gist Brocades	28.70	28.60
Heineken	55.80	55.90
H.V.A.	41.00	41.00
Hoogovens	15.50	15.80
Noorden	15.20	15.00
K.L.M.	67.80	64.40
Nat. Nedder	117.20	115.70
Nedlloyd	89.90	90.00
Oce Vander G	125.20	126.40
OGEM	8.80	9.10
Pakhoed	42.70	43.30
Phillips	17.80	17.40
Robeco	180.00	180.00
Rodamco	104.60	104.60
Rolinco	172.50	170.50
Rorento	114.60	114.90
Royal Dutch	174.30	171.40
Saiko	48.70	48.50
Unilever	125.00	122.00
Van Ommer	28.00	28.10
VMF-Stork	39.00	39.70
VNU	82.30	82.70

Amp-Cbs Index : 86.79
Previous : 86.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,482	1,500
Cockerill	916	921
EBES	1,930	1,980
Electrobel	5,950	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	2,340	2,355
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,380	1,392
Hoboken	2,605	2,600
Petrofina	4,910	4,940
Ph. Gevaert	1,274	1,276
Soc. Generale	1,416	1,428
Solvay	3,380	3,370
Traction Elec	2,520	2,560
Un. Miniere	740	742
V. Montfoort	1,302	1,308

Bourse Index : 148.81
Previous : 148.79

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	90.90	90.90
Allianz Vers.	455.00	450.00
B.A.S.F.	133.00	132.00
Bayer	117.00	115.50
Bayer Hypo	266.00	261.00
Bayer Verein	311.20	308.10
Commerzbank	173.00	169.00
Cont. Gummi	64.50	64.00
Daimler	264.50	263.50
Degussa	253.00	250.00
Demag	132.00	133.00
D.Babcock	199.00	198.50
Deutsche Bank	291.20	289.00
Dresdner Bnk	196.50	192.50
Du. Schulte	169.00	167.70
GHH	217.00	215.50
Hapag Lloyd	74.00	69.00
Hochtief	492.00	480.00
Hoechst	114.30	114.80
Haesch	25.30	25.10
Holzmann	387.00	387.00
Horten	142.00	139.00
Kali u Salz	164.50	165.50
Karstadt	229.00	218.10
Kaufof	179.80	177.00
K.H.D.	214.00	213.00
Kloeckner	44.50	45.00
Krupp	60.00	61.80
Linde	331.00	323.50
Lufthansa	78.00	78.50
MAN	190.50	190.20
Mannesmann	123.50	124.00
Metallgesell.	182.00	278.00
Muench. Rück	560.00	555.00
Neckermann	97.00	98.30
Preussag	117.00	112.70
RWE new	183.50	182.00
Schering	223.40	223.10
Siemens	279.20	278.20
Thyssen	63.90	63.30
Varta	166.50	167.00
Veba	159.70	158.50
VEW	112.00	111.60
Volkswagen	172.00	171.60

Commerz Index : 148.48
Previous : 139.20

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.97½	0.96
AA Co	515.75	15.50
Anglo-Am	100.00	99.00
Babcock-WR	0.93	0.92
Barclays Bnk	4.26	4.21
BAT Ind.	2.85	2.80
Beecham Gp	1.57	1.52
BICC	1.37	1.35
BOC Int'l	0.84	0.83
Bowater	2.40	2.36
Bowater	1.72	1.70
B.P.	3.52	3.50
Burmah	1.94	1.94
Courts Potons	0.51	0.51½
Charter Gold	2.38	2.21
Cadbury Sc.	0.62	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.43	5.33
Courtaulds	0.64	0.65
De Beer	89.50	9.75
Distillers	2.18	2.14
Dunlop	0.73	0.71
Free St Ged	69.00	67.25
GEC	5.06	4.96
GKN	2.35	2.22
Glaxo	2.38	2.34
GUS	4.69	4.62
Guinness	0.86	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.28	2.24
ICI	4.64	4.63
Imps	0.82½	0.81
Lonrho	0.96	0.95
Lucas	2.18	2.17
Marks-Spenc	1.04	1.03
Metal Box	2.98	2.90
Plessey	2.46	2.48
Randfontein	57.00	70.00
Rank Ord.	1.74	1.76
Reed	2.04	2.00
Rolls Royce	1.28	1.27
Royal Dutch	37¼	37¼
R.T.Z.	4.76	4.73
Shell	4.22	4.18
Thorn (A)	3.68	3.54
Trafalgar H	0.74	0.73½
Tube Invest.	2.52	2.46
Ultramar	3.46	3.50
Unid Biscuits	0.84	0.80
Vickers	1.26	1.27
War Loan 3½	31.63	31.63
W. Deep	550.75	51.00
W. Driefm	59.75	62.50
W. Holdings	980.50	79.00
Woolworth	54.75	55.25
ZCI	0.41	0.42

F.T. 35 Index : 497.90
Previous : 491.79

Milan

	Close	Prev.
AHIC	7.30	7.50
Bastogi	569.00	569.75
Centrale	14,200	13,980
ERBA	3,320.00	3,320.00
EricMarelli	304.00	304.00
Fiat	1,420.00	1,530.00
Finsider	65.00	60.00
Generali	88,900	81,950
IFI	2,790.00	2,680.00
Italcementi	24,700	24,300
Italgas	924.00	924.00
Italsider	336.00	336.00
LaRinas	280.00	300.00
Montedis.	150.00	149.50
Olivetti	2,910.00	2,860.00
Pirelli	2,510.00	2,450.00
Snia Visco	791.00	792.00

BCI Index : 134.97
Previous : 138.22

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	445.00	444.00
Alsthom Atl.	70.00	70.90
BIC	384.00	378.00
Bouygues	444.00	444.00
BSN	1,003.00	1,005.00
Carrefour	1,440.00	1,457.00
Cim Lafarge	283.00	283.00
Club Mediter	392.50	390.50
Cofimes	153.50	153.40
Cie Bancaire	358.50	358.50
CFP	230.50	233.00
CGE	381.20	382.00
CCF	446.00	453.00
Creusot Loire	75.70	74.00
CSF	456.00	462.00
Dumez	833.00	836.00
Eff-Aquitaine	1,180.00	1,196.00
Fertan	357.00	355.00
Gen Occident	349.00	354.00
Hachette	248.00	242.00
Imetal	89.20	88.10
Lesrond	1,539.00	1,545.00
L. Oreal	719.00	700.00
Moch Bull	36.10	34.20
Motro	8,850.00	8,910.00
Michelin	840.00	838.00
Moet Henn	825.00	825.00
Moulinex	75.40	72.50
Nord-Est L.	33.00	34.80
Parfoes	258.40	253.30
Pennaroya	75.10	75.10
Pernod Ric	338.00	335.00
Perrier	197.00	198.00
Peugeot	204.50	205.00
Poclain	222.00	224.00
Printemps	167.20	167.90
PUK	104.50	104.80
Radiotech.	304.00	304.00
Redoute	459.00	440.00
Rh Poulenc	122.80

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
41⅞	20	IrvgBk	2.72	6.5	5	72	u41⅞	40½	41⅞	+1½
35⅝	16⅝	I'L Co	.07a	3.10	6.6	283	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+1⅝
16½	1⅛	IteCo	—	—	49	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		J—J—J								
29⅛	19⅛	JVcT Gp	s		8	1	28½	26½	26½	
27⅛	19½	JnesF	1.60	5.9	10	38	27	26⅝	27	
26⅝	14⅝	JameRv	n.40	2.5	1	103	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Jamsw	.12	1.3	4	111	18	9⅞	9⅞	−½
10⅝	6¾	JoonP	1.32e	14.		34	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅛
36½	22⅞	JeHOIn	1.40	5.3	6	208	27½	27	27	−⅛
70⅛	52	JerC pf	9.36	15.		z490	64½	64½	64½	+⅝
69	48	JerC pf	8.19	14.		2200	57½	57	57½	+1½
61½	49	JerC pf	8	14.		240	55½	55½	55½	
97	65	JerC pf	11	14.		230	80½	80½	80½	
18⅝	12	JorC pf	2.18	14.		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅝
32⅝	22½	JewelC	1.93	6.3	4	126	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅝
9⅛	2⅛	JewelCar			15	904	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
27⅝	18½	JimMon	1.92	7.9	7	158	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	−⅛
63½	41½	JaMn	pf5.40	11.		3	30½	30	30	+⅛
85⅝	64⅝	JohnJn	2.30	2.8	13	296	81⅝	80½	81	+⅝
12⅝	4½	JohnEF		15		251	u13⅛	11⅝	12	+1⅝
33	18	JohnCo	1.20	4.3	11	193	28	27⅝	27⅝	
40	22½	JohnC	of 2	5.8		1	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
13⅝	6½	JonLon	.40	5.8	6	174	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
44⅝	33½	JonLoupf	5	13.		z300	40	40	40	
36	27⅝	Jorgen	1.50	4.3	6	11	34	35⅝	35⅝	
22⅝	16½	JpsIens	5.94	4.3	10	77	u22⅝	22⅝	22½	−½
49⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg	1.90	3.8	11	327	49⅝	47⅝	49⅝	+2½
		K—K—K								
53½	28	KLM	3.49e	18.		6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
20½	17⅝	K mart	.92	3.1	18	1806	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
27⅛	15⅝	KalsrAl	1.40	5.4	4	612	26½	25⅝	26½	+⅛
30⅝	16⅝	KaisCe	1.40	4.8	7	217	29½	28⅝	29	+⅛
24	13⅝	KalC	pf 1.37	5.9		142	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+1⅛
63	31⅛	KalC	pf 2.50	3.9		1	u64	64	64	+2
50⅝	24⅝	KalsrS1			11	225	46	45	45	−⅝
10⅝	7⅝	KaneMl	.28	3.1		30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
30	15½	Kaneb	.80	2.8	9	330	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅝
22½	18⅛	KCtrvL	2.46	12.	8	64	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
39	38	KCOL	of3.80	12.		z10	38	30	38	
13⅝	15½	KCOL	of2.33	13.		5	18	18	18	
41⅝	24	KCSoIn	1.80	3.6	1	22	39	38⅝	38⅝	−½
18½	13	KanGE	1.94	12.	7	59	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
28	17⅝	KanNb	1.48b	6.2	9	577	24⅛	24	24	−⅛
20⅝	14½	KanPL1	2.04	11.	7	76	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
24⅝	15⅛	KaPL	pf2.23	12.		1	19	19	19	−⅝
37⅛	19	Katy	pf 1.46	4.7		11	31½	31	31½	+1⅛
13⅝	6⅛	KauBar	.24	2.1	6	191	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅝	12	Kaul	of1.50	9.5		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
32½	16½	Keyne	.80	2.8	6	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−⅝
15½	7	Keller	.30	3.4	12	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
21½	15⅝	KeloggI	1.32	6.4	9	171	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+⅛
11½	8⅛	KeTwd	.40	4.3	156	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
42⅝	25½	KenRtv	11	11		377a	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅝
39½	20½	Kemnl	s .80	2.9	9	38	28	27⅝	28	+⅝
44⅝	22⅝	Konnct	1.80	4.8	6	3331	39⅝	38½	39⅝	
21⅛	15½	KyUtil	2.12	13.	11	70	17⅝	17½	17½	−½
12⅝	8½	KerrGis	.44	3.7	12	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅛	KerrG	of1.70	8.9		1	19	19	19	−⅛
85	52	KerrM	1.80	2.2	11	1108	79⅝	75⅝	78½	+2⅝
15½	7⅛	KeysCon				40	10	10	10	−⅝
16⅝	14⅝	KeyPd	n.20b	1.3	9	6	15⅝	15	15	−½
30½	22½	Keyshl	s.48	1.6	18	28	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
42½	29⅝	Kidde	1.60	4.3	5	169	41½	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
31⅝	27½	Kidde	pr8.4	8.3		2	48	48	48	
51½	40	Kidde	ctC 4	8.2		2	49	48½	49	+1
32⅝	23⅝	Kidde	cr1.64	5.1		4	32	31½	32	+⅝
53⅝	37⅝	KimbCl	3.20	6.2	7	242	52½	51⅝	51⅝	−⅛
19⅝	14⅝	KingDS	.80	8.5	5	90	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Kirsch	1.32	6.9	8	13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
27⅝	19⅝	KnigRd	.70	2.5	10	224	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
36⅝	15½	KoehrIn	1.10	3.0	10	23	u36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
49⅝	32	Koch	of2.75	5.6		7	49	49	49	
29	17⅛	Koger	n1.20	4.5	29	110	26½	25½	26⅛	+½
31⅛	15⅝	KnPmr	s .40	1.3	16	61	31	29⅝	31	+1½
31⅝	19	Koeprs	1.60	4.8	10	1022	29	28⅝	29	+2½
50½	39⅝	Kroft	s.20	1.2	6	371	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	−⅝
13⅝	3⅛	Kroehlr				4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅝
37	14	Kroger	1.36	6.3	7	197	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅝
14	7⅝	Kuhlm	.80	8.3	120	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
30⅝	27	KytoCe	s.16	1.9	19	29	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−½
15	8⅝	Kysar	.80	8.5	5	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
		L—L—L								
14⅝	6⅛	LFE	.12r	1.3	11	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12⅛	LITCO	1	7.3	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LLCCo				122	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	LTV			2	913	12⅝	11½	12½	+⅛
21½	11⅛	LTVA	.361	2.0		18	18	18	18	
29	23⅝	LTV	pf 2.60	1.7	3	37	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
15½	8⅝	LQuIn	1.111	1.3	12	51	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+½
22⅝	14⅝	LaGas	1.86	10.	5	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19½	7⅝	LamStas	.60	4.1	12	41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
19⅝	7⅝	LanBrY	1	5.3	9	77	19	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
25⅛	18⅝	Lanier	s .44	1.3	14	50	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+⅝
13⅝	9½	LawCh	.80	4.6	12	190	13½	12⅝	13	+⅛
31½	14½	LearPat	s.12		4	16	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+1⅝
29⅝	23⅝	LearSg	1.24	4.4	7	129	28⅝	28	28⅝	
75	42½	LearS	pf2.25	3.3		5	70	69	69	+1
30⅝	19⅝	LswyTrn	1.30	4.2	8	87	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
28⅝	17⅛	LeeEnt	.84	2.5	9	10	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	LegPlat	.52	3.9	9	12	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅝
1⅝	1	LehValInd				101	1½	1⅛	1½	
15	10½	Lehmn	1.71e	12.		81	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
34⅛	13	Lennar	s.32	1.1	6	469	30⅝	30	30	
39⅝	20⅛	Lenox	1.48	5.1	8	138	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅝
8⅝	6	LesFav	.48	5.3	18	12	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅝
11⅛	3⅝	Leucadia				42	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
34⅛	18⅝	LevFBC				22	24⅝	24	24	−1⅛
14½	12⅛	LevFin	.75p	5.4		20	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
40½	30	LevStr	s1.50	3.9	7	552	38½	37⅝	38	+⅛
29⅝	18	LevitzF		3.7	6	164	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19⅛	LDF	1.20	5.3	18	113	22	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
57½	41	LQF	of 4.75	9.9		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
22⅝	11⅛	LibrCo	.48	4.4	6	5	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
30⅝	26½	Liliane	s.20	1.9	15	545	u31⅝	30½	31⅛	+2
63½	45⅝	LillyEli	2.30	4.1	19	1990	56½	55⅝	55⅝	
48	33⅝	LincNt	3	6.8	4	155	44	43	43⅝	+1⅛
17	13½	LincT	1.88	12.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Lionel	.20b	2.0	11	345	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+½
63½	28⅝	Litton	1.20b	1.9	8	995	63⅝	60⅝	63⅝	+2⅝
93	45	LTV	ctC of		1	u94⅛	94½	94½	94½	+3½
20⅝	16⅛	Litton	pf 2	10.	4	4	20	20	20	
48⅛	21	Lockhd				825	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+1⅛
45	27½	Loctite	.56	1.6	13	268	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+1⅝
65⅛	51⅝	Loews	1.20	1.5	5	120	79⅝	78⅛	79⅝	+⅝
19	18½	LomFn	1.38	7.1	7	174	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
11½	12⅝	LomMl	2.41e	12.	8	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
34⅝	22⅛	LnStar	1.46	4.9	6	166	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
17⅛	12½	LilCo	1.86	12.	5	368	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
82⅝	55	LIL	pf 8.12	13.		z400	62	62	62	−1
24	15⅝	LIL	pfD2.43	13.		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
25⅝	18⅝	LIL	pfD2.47	12.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
32	22⅛	LongDr	.84	2.8	12	11	30½	30	30½	
34⅝	23½	Lorad	o .80	1.8	17	1060	33⅝	31	33⅝	+2½
57⅝	29⅝	LoLand	1.80	3.4	11	1322	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
29½	18½	LoPac	.72	2.6	18	172	28	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅛	14½	LouvOs	2.06	11.	1	167	18⅝	18	18⅛	−⅛
12⅝	7½	Lowenst			1	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
24½	13⅝	Lowes	n .60	2.8	13	840	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
75	44	Lubrzl	1.60	2.5	13	170	74⅝	73	73	−⅝
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS	1.12	6.6	8	757	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Ludlow	.80	6.6	7	43	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
17⅛	10½	Lukens	.80	3.4	44	28	14	13½	14	+⅛
25⅝	12⅝	LynCSys	.18		6	24	659	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛ +1⅝
		M—M—M								
42½	20⅝	MACOM	5.20		5	33	114	41⅛	40½	41⅛ +1⅛
57⅝	44⅛	MCA	1.50	3.1	8	397	48½	47⅛	48½	+1
19⅝	9⅝	MEI	.24	2.4	18	26	17½	17	17½	−½
28⅝	16	MGIC	1.12	4.2	8	326	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+1
17⅝	12½	MGMGHI	.40b	2.8	13	382	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+½
18⅛	5	MacDe	.40	5.6	1	43	7½	7	7½	+⅛
55	35	Macke	.52	1.5	9	57	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
30⅝	20⅛	MB Ltd	n1.40a				11	29½	29⅝	29⅝ −⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Macmill	.82	6.0	8	48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50½	30⅝	Macy	s 1.50	3.2	7	514	47	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
11½	7½	MadFd	1.45e	11.	7	6	12⅝	u12⅝	12⅝	
10	6	MagicCt	.32	3.6	39	221	9	8⅝	9	+⅝
33⅝	26½	MalanH	1.12	3.4	11	308	33	32½	32	+½
20⅝	9⅛	MdlAnn	n	1.4		554	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5	ManhIn	.20b	4.4	4	25	7	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	5	ManhLf	.32	4.4	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36⅝	28½	MrHan	2.52	8.0	5	179	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	−⅛
48⅝	29⅛	MAdCl	1.70	3.9	10	27	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅝
73⅛	37½	MarOil	2	3.2	10	900	62	60½	62	+1⅛
21⅛	11⅛	MarMid	.90	4.6	5	72	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
19⅛	11⅛	MartnL	.84	3.3	24	213	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝	+1⅝
21⅛	11⅝	MartnM	.36	1.5	11	123	u23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅝
24½	12½	MartMr	pf1.30	5.7		2	23½	22⅝	23½	+½
27½	18⅛	Marley		3.9	1	161	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+⅛
31⅛	24½	Marley	pf			7	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
37⅝	24½	Marriott	.20	.8	11	177	27½	25⅝	27	+1⅝
73⅛	53⅛	MrshM	3.60	5.2	11	62	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	−⅝
73⅛	52⅝	MrshP	1.24	1.8	9	147	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	+⅝
56⅝	36⅝	MartM	2.20	4.1	8	559	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
51	18	MaryN	.80	1.5	14	135	u51⅝	50⅛	51⅝	+1⅝
25⅝	25⅛	MaryK	wi			34	e34	25⅝	25⅝	−⅝
39½	19⅛	Ma Cup	.64	2.5	1	29	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Masco	.40	2.3	10	270	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅝
30⅛	20	MasonI	1.32	4.7	11	125	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
14⅛	10½	MasM	1.49e	11.	9	13	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	MassexFr				249	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
17⅝	12	MasCo	1.80	12.		37	15½	15½	15½	+⅝
11½	8⅝	MasInc	1.20	12.		40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
35⅛	25⅝	MatsuE	.35e	1.0	8	5	34⅝	34½	28½	−½
11⅝	6⅝	Mattel	.30	2.7	10	1334	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4	Mattel	wi			357	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅝
29⅝	19⅛	Mattl	pf2.50	0.9		118	28	27⅝	28	+½
28	18	MavOS	1.54	6.0	7	92	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+½
24	15½	MaxwrD	1.10	6.3	9	56	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
7⅝	2⅛	MayFWd		10.	4	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	21½	Mayta	1.80a	6.9	8	143	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
26½	19⅛	McCrm	1.40	4.7	88	1837	30½	29⅝	30	+⅛
38⅝	31⅛	McCr	pf2.20	6.9		27	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+½
29	27⅛	McCr	pf2.40	11.		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅝
52	34⅛	McDnld	.80	1.6	10	490	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+½
52⅝	34⅛	McDonO	.90	2.7	7	589	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1
44⅛	21⅝	McDonh	1.40	3.4	7	11	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	−⅝
28⅝	20⅝	McDat	1.88	6.6	8	67	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+⅝
37⅛	23½	McGrH	1.52	4.1	11	z126	37	36⅝	37	+1
89	57⅝	McIntyr	g		6	20	24⅝	23⅝	24	+⅝
16½	7½	McLean	.32	2.9		148	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	McLouf			11	77	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29	12	McMor	s.88			z133	360	27⅝	26	26½ −⅛
20½	11⅝	McNeil	.90	4.3	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
29	19⅝	Med	1.88	6.7	5	477	27⅝	26⅝	27	
46⅝	20⅝	Medtrx	.80	1.5	13	48	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
44	37½	Medtron	s.48	1.2	16	332	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅝
44⅝	23⅝	Melville	1.80	4.1	9	888	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
31	10	Memorex				240	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
13	7⅛	Newell	.96	7.6	9	18	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+⅛
28	14⅝	Newhall	9.50	1.8	10	55	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−½
60⅝	24⅛	Newmt	1.60a	2.8	5	1152	49½	44½	49½	+2⅛
187	76	Newr	pf4.50	3.1		7	146	146	146	+4½
41½	13⅛	Newark	.20	5.3	21	224	u43⅝	42⅛	43⅝	+3
14½	18½	NiaMP	1.52	12.	7	253	13⅝	13	13	−⅛
34⅝	33	NiaMot	3.60	15.		250	38	38	38	−1
30⅛	11⅝	NiagSp	2a	10.		118	20	19⅝	20	+⅝
35⅝	27⅛	NICOR	2.48	8.3	7	204	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅝
35½	27⅝	NICO	of1.90	5.9		5	32	32	32	+½
49⅛	39⅝	NobIAl	n.16	3.2		206	46⅝	45⅝	46½	+½
41½	21⅛	NorfWn	2.20	5.5	6	382	40⅝	40	40⅝	
25⅝	14	Norlin	1.40	11.		55	14⅝	14	14	−⅝
33½	18⅛	Norris	1.48	4.9	18	133	32½	32	32½	+⅝
49½	25⅝	NACorI	.72	1.8	9	100	39⅝	37⅛	39⅝	+2⅝
5⅛	2⅝	NoAMip				285	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
31⅝	23½	NoAPhl	1.20	3.5	5	48	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅝
10⅝	7⅛	NoestU	1.10	12.	7	243	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
30½	16⅝	NoCoSt		4.6	1	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
16⅝	18⅝	NlngPS	1.50	13.	8	163	12⅝	11⅝	12	
35½	18	NoBlPw	2.42	10.	8	420	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
40	31½	NorTel	o 1		1	447	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅝
14⅛	5½	Nlnpoin	g			177	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
58½	21½	NorTrp	1.80	4.0	1	334	45	44½	45	+⅝
34⅝	26⅝	NwAirl	pf2.50	9.9	120	149a	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	−⅛
29⅝	18	NwBcp	1.40	6.0	4	275	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
40⅛	20½	NwstEn	1.50	2.8	7	218	27⅝	27	27⅝	
27⅝	25⅛	NwEng	pf2.13	8.1		227	26½	26	26½	+⅛
31½	23⅝	NwNtW	1.80	7.4	6	1077	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	NwNlf	1a	9.2	11	20	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+⅝
29⅝	22⅝	NwSrW	1.80	6.9	7	22	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	−⅝
44	28⅝	Norton	1.60	3.6	9	190	u44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+1⅝
17⅝	11	NorEm	1.08	6.3	1	1809	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
63⅝	25⅛	Nucor	.44	1.2	8	82	39⅝	38	39⅝	+⅝
		O—O—O								
02	39½	OKC	15c		11	914	u67⅝	62⅝	66⅝	+4⅛
48⅛	26½	OakInd	.40	1.1	12	243	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+⅝
19⅝	15⅛	OakRsP	1.28	7.0	8	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
21⅝	19	OcciGt	2	1.1	4	1995	28⅛	27⅝	28	
107	66	OccIP	pf3.80	4.0		2	90⅛	90	90	+⅛
99⅝	60	OccIP	pf 4	4.5		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅝
24	16⅝	OccIP	pf2.50	11.		9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
22½	15⅛	OccIP	pf2.30	12.		6	20⅝	20	20	
19⅝	79⅛	OOECo	n 2	1.3	21	229	u157½	139⅛	157½	+0⅝
38⅛	26⅝	OOECo	wi			209	e39⅝	38½	39⅝	+1⅛
40	27⅝	Ogden	2.20	5.6	4	31	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
66⅛	43	Ogdn	pf1.87	3.1		6	60	60	60	
16½	11⅛	OhioEd	1.76	13.	8	458	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	OhEd	pf1.80	12.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
181⅝	88	OnE	pf18.40	12.		z190	90½	90½	90½	−⅛
15	53½	OhP	pf 5.04	13.		250	40	40	40	−1⅛
22⅝	15	OhP	pfD2.27	13.		5	17	16⅝	17	
113½	95	OhP	pfA 14	13.		z418	105	103	104½	+2
113⅝	94	OhP	pfF 14	14.		z170	104	102	102	−3½
108	94	OhP	pfG 14	14.		z70	102	102	102	
31⅛	18½	PNH Gp	.80	2.6	10	110	31½	29⅝	31½	+1⅝
17⅛	6⅝	PNBMtl	1.04e	8.1		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37	22⅝	PPG	2.16	6.0	6	44	36	35⅝	36	+⅛
31⅛	19	PSA	n .80r	1.1	5	224	28⅝	26⅝	28	+1⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PacAs	1.30	10.		14	11⅝	11

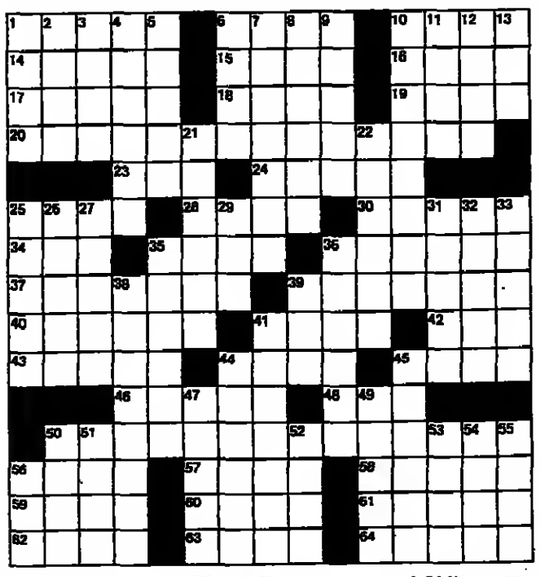
هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	9⅛	AAR s	.40	3.2	7	34	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	3⅛	AAV	.20	5.8	5	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	APS	.48	5.4	6	605	9	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
3¼	1⅝	ATI			18	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	AVC				13	3⅝	3⅝	10	— 10⅝
15	4⅝	AZL			12	347	3¼	1	1⅞	+ ⅝
5⅝	4⅛	AZL pf	.48	6.2		2	8	8	7⅞	7⅞ — ¼
19⅝	12⅝	Acme s	.30	2.1	19	17	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Action				56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AdamOil	.48	2.9	10	140	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	AdmRes				16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	AdmRus	2.12		17	57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
43⅝	35¼	Adobe s	.20		27	257	u44⅝	44⅛	44	+ ⅝
2⅝	1¼	AeroCp			8	181	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
34	16⅝	AeroTel	.60	1.7	8	36	u37½	24⅝	36½	+2⅝
8	3⅝	Aerovox			47	300	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	AffCom	.10e	1.3		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	AfflHos	.07i		13	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	AffilPub	2.64	2.9	9	2	u21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix	.981		13	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	4⅝	AirExpr	.p		12	195	u18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AlskAir	.80	7.2	11	24	6	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Albow	.560	1.1	3	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	8⅝	Alcolac	.80	1.9	9	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	6	AllegCo	.wt			6	22⅝	21½	22½	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	AllsPub	.10e	1.9	3	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅝	16⅝	Alphnt	s		25	111	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Altamil	.32	2.6	6	34	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
7½	2⅝	Altec			47	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Altec	.pf			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	13⅝	Amdat	.40	1.7	49	960	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	AmAgr	2.15	13.2	3	45	u16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	AmBilt	.35e	5.1		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅝	ABusPd	.88	5.8	7	47	15½	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅝	AmCanCp			8	18	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	ACentri	.60	2.9	8	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	AlaskaII	s		2	47	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AlMaxA	.48	3.1	10	55	15⅝	13	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	AlmMet	.48	3.1	10	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	AMdRis	.30i	5.1	45	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	AMelin	.32	1.6	9	154	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	20⅝	AmPetr	2.80	5.0	5	621	u57⅝	56	56⅝	+4⅝
13⅝	8⅝	AmStan	Co		5	72	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	AlTrans	.40	3.8	7	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
16⅝	9⅝	ASCII				437	u12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	AmTac	.16i		6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	AmTec	pf1.28	14.		2	9	9	9	
7⅝	5⅝	Andrick	.9		11	74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Andor	.40	5.2	13	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Anetek	.22p	.8	12	228	u27⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
12	4⅝	Anthony	.44b	4.8	4	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	AdDig	.841			389	u18	15⅝	17⅝	+1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	ArmCmCp			8	110	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
27⅝	22⅝	AsaCol	s.40		24	345	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	10⅝	AroPet			85	667	u21⅝	18½	20½	+2
5	2	Armatron			8	25	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Acundel	.16e	1.4	23	.4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Asmmer	s.40		417	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AskinSvc				25	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Astrex			15	14	u15⅝	14	15⅝	+3⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Atco Ind				5	2	2	2	— 1⅛
20⅝	12⅝	AtlCit	.18e	3.5	8	104	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	3⅝	AtlgCr	wi			2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	AutoTr	.16	1.8	10	41	u10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅝	AutoTrk			53	21	2	2	2	+ ⅛
37⅝	30⅝	AutoSpr	1.40	2.5	14	3	54	54	54	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AVEMC	.56	4.2	9	51	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
9⅝	14⅝	Avendi	1.20	5.9	8	15	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	3⅝	BRT			15	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Badger	.20	7.7	7	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Baker	.301			28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BaldwS	.20p	3.9		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	BallPd	2.90e	12.		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bangor	wi			32	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Bantam	s			34	17⅝	14⅝	16⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	BarCoCp	.12	2.3	19		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	BarnesE			15	242	11½	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Barnwd	.20	1.2	9	8	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	BayRG	.15	18.35	34	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Barths			11	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3	BaruchF		16.	100	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	BelleTR			17	19	u 3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	BeltRR	s	2.4	6	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	Emfctg	s	.24		6	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BergEnl			5	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BergsB	.32	1.5	12	155	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Bmrk	pf1.15	3.2		5	36½	34	36½	+1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	BernzO			11	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Berven			11	2	2	2	2	
7½	3½	BethCp			34	10	4⅝	5½	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Beverly	.24	1.5	8	18	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	BICPrd	.48	3.0	10	6	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bickfrd	.05e	2.1	8	36	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	3⅝	BlaV Sup	.20	4.1	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	BillyKid	n		5	10	4½	4½	4½	
2⅝	1⅝	BioMed	1.20	4.7	5	19	18	18	18	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	BioRad B	n		8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	BioRad A			8	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Blessing	.66	8.4	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Blount	.72	2.3	8	40	31½	30⅝	31½	+1
3⅝	1⅝	BodinAp				16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BoltBer	.40	1.4	14	54	28½	28⅛	28½	
13⅝	13⅝	BawVal	s		1356	21⅝	31	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Bowmar			113	45	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Brad	.16	1.4	7	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BradSh	.26	2.4	8	246	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Branch	.051	6	7	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BranInt	wi		12	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Brascan	1.20	4.6	14	143	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	BrunsE			9	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1⅝
7⅝	5⅝	Breeze	.75i	7.5	5	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	BrdCart	.20	3.6	9	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
12⅝	10½	BrooksP	1.40	3.0	8	36	28	19⅝	19⅝	+½
11⅝	7⅝	BrnFA	1.40	13.	10	u41⅝	43⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+1½
21	8⅝	BrnFB	1.36	2.8	13	122	u47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+1⅛
3⅝	3⅝	BrnF pf	.40	9.7		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
6⅝	6⅝	Buell	.50	8.5	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Burgess	s		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	BurmIn	.40	2.5	9	829	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅝
1⅝	1⅝	CK Pet	.16	—	C—C	—	—	—	—	
7⅝	5⅝	CDI		.5	30	57⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd	.57b	9.5	10	8	6	5⅝	6	
3⅝	3⅝	CMI Co	.80e	12.	5	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅝	CRS	.36	1.9	6	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅝	CSE	1.40b	5.9	7	2	u23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅝	CS Grp	.34b	8.7	5	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3	CoalEx				4	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Caliber	.68	2.2	11	44	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
21	21	CalPIC	2	4.2	7	8	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	2⅝	Camco	.20	.9	13	17	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	
3⅝	3⅝	Campmil	n		5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	CmpChb	pr		1	170	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	CdMarc	s.40			382	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅝
9⅝	6⅝	CdnOcc	.60		14	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CapHFd	.20	.52	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Caresso			57	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	CaroEn	1.32b	7.5	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	39	CaroPL pf	5	11.		2300	45	44	45	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CarrolDv	.85e		8	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
22⅝	17½	CasPd	1.40a	7.5		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	CavBrn	.12a	7.25	36		18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	CallyCft			3	6	5½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	25¼	CenM	pf3.50	13.		230	28	28	28	
8½	5⅝	CentSe	.90e	11.		59	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	CityFed	.12a	1.3	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
41½	17	Cenvill	1.40	3.4	7	197	29⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1½
7⅝	4⅝	Cetec	.12	1.9	8	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	ChadM	.56	7.7	8	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	1⅝	ChampHo				1137	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	ChmpPd	s.72	3.4	9	22	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	16⅝	ChrtHd	s		15	14	37½	37½	37½	— ½
11½	8	Chmdist	.28	2.5	8	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	ChiRv	1.50	9.3	21	12	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
24½	18⅝	ChieHD	s		8	767	22⅝	20⅝	22½	+2½
14	6⅝	ChildWld			13	136	u16⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅝
4	4⅝	ChilmCp	.30	4.1	11		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Circlek	s.48	4.9	8	108	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
25½	19	CitBkNJ	2	8.4	5	6	24	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	CityGas	1	5.7	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ClaBr	.24	3.8	11	28	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
14	12½	Claus s	.72	5.1	9	118	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cleanov	.14	1.7	45	33	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
8	2⅝	Calcu	.14	2.2	10	373	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
28	13⅝	Colemn	1	4.3	9	74	15	15⅝	15	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	CalCmt				227	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
71⅝	35¼	Comlnc	s4.48		5	334	59	55⅝	58½	+3⅝
25½	15⅝	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	29	22⅝	22	22	
16⅝	9⅝	ComA	pf1.40	13.		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	18	ComAtl	.60b	2.1	5	65	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
55	22⅝	Comdint	s	13.		731	u62⅝	58⅝	62⅝	+7⅝
10⅝	3⅝	Compo	.20	4.3	33	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	CompuD			7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	ComsTrv				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Concern	.40i	3.4		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ConcrFP				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
21⅝	6⅝	Condec	.20i	1.9	12	95	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	ConnHm	.12b		12	7	11	11	11	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Conray	.16	3.8	4	20	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	ConDG	s		7	450	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
21⅝	9½	ConsRef	.90	5.5	9	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	CoroEn	1.32b	4.1	6	1	19½	19½	19½	
10	4⅝	Criona	.40	5.7	7	19	7⅛	7	7	— ½
7½	4⅝	Frischs	.36b	5.3	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	FrontA	.28b	1.8	7	54	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
18½	2⅝	FrontA wi				67	9⅝	3½	9¼	+ ⅜
				G—G—G						
4⅝	1⅝	GIExpl				10	17	5	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
6	1⅝	GTI					49	2½	3⅛	2½
4⅝	2	GTI	.06e	1.3	8	51	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ½
13⅝	7⅝	Garan	.80	6.2	8	35	12⅝	11½	12½	+ ⅝
28⅝	21⅝	GatLet	.40b	1.3	13	38	22	20⅝	21⅝	+1
20⅝	11⅝	GeimSc	s		20	13	15⅛	14⅝	15	
7⅝	3⅝	GnEmp	.40b		7.1	5	x4	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	1	GenExe				101	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	GenHous			8	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
18⅝	3⅝	Genisco			11	21	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	GenvDr	.05a	7.5	38	7⅝	7⅝	7½		
44⅝	31	Gerber	s	.21	72	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝		
19⅝	13⅝	GiantP	1.16	6.9	5	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24⅝	9	GilfVel	s.60e		6	395	24	22	22⅝	— ⅝
47	10⅝	Glatrck	.10a		2.5	123	45⅝	43½	45⅝	+2⅝
18⅝	14⅝	GlasRck	wi			10	u19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
33	22⅝	Glatfltr	1.60	4.2	5	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	Glmm	.88b	3.8	9	4	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
6	2	Gldblgt			8	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33⅝	17⅝	GldNugt			59	310	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1
15½	8½	GoldWh	.64	3.8	10	32	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield				362	3	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich	wi			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	GormR	1.32	5.3	8	5	25⅝	22⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	GouldT	1.36a	9.4	5	0	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	GrahMt	.20	1.9	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	GrndCt	.25	2.8	13	28	9	9	9	
15⅝	4⅝	GramrA			147	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	GtAmInd			8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	GtBasinP				479	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh	.36	.8	15	38	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
3½	1⅝	Greenmn			15	204	u 3⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	GRESit	.40	3.3		87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29	19	GrossT	1.44	5.5	7	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	GuarBk	s.80e		7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	GuerdC	.40b	4.4	12	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	GulfInd	s.60	2.4	5	208	22⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	22⅝	GlfCoa	s.44			2909	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Gulfstrm			18	219	u15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+1
				H—H—H						
5⅝	3⅝	Hamptn	.45i	12.	4	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	10½	Hamrtz		4.7	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Hartfd	s.80	2.3	15	18	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Harvy		.8	21	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Hasbro		3	51	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	Hasting	.60	5.8	7	4	10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3½	HawaiA			5	4	4½	4½	4½	— ½
15½	8⅝	HlthCp	s	.33	30	13⅝	13⅝	12	13⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	HeltMd	.35	4.9	4	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	HeinWr	.40b	4.9	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21⅝	14⅝	Helmrc	.76	.9	17	471	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HelthMis				45	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	HiGlnc	.12r	.8	11	44	u15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
11⅝	8⅝	Highland			13	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	HillrAv		1.5	3	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	
22⅝	7⅝	HlptnPt	.20	1.1	17	13	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	HollyCp			11	154	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Hormel	s.84	4.9	4	14	17⅝	17	17	— ½
21⅝	14	HornM	s		8	74	17⅝	17⅝	17	— ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	HoseMcN	.40	4.2	24	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	Hotel	2.48	8.7	10	21	27½	27½	27½	
9⅝	3⅝	HouseRn	s.40	4.7	5	10	9	8⅝	9	
3⅝	2⅝	HousewV			8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	HoustNG	.80	2.3	15	320	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
29	17⅝	HouO	pf2.49	5.9		37	u29⅝	28	29⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	HubbLA	1.92	5.4	8	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	24⅝	HubbLB	1.92	5.3	8	34	u26½	24	26⅝	
49⅝	16⅝	HuckMf	.40	1.0	16	46	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	HudnGn			8	5	4⅝	5⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	21⅝	HuGSD	s.57	1.8	17	1343	32½	30½	32½	+1⅝
13⅝	5⅝	HuntH	.20	1.8	12	140	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	HuskyO	s		3	2408	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅛
				I—I—I						
4⅝	4⅝	ICH	.28	2.9	5	18	7	6⅝	7	
1⅝	1⅝	ICM	1.25e	7.1	4	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.20	2.5	5	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17	18	IMC	.20	1.7	6	29	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
1	9-16	ITI			18	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9⅝	4⅝	ImpCh	.40e	5.6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	ImpOil	.15a	7.5	6	22	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
47	34⅝	ImpOil	s1.40		8	905	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



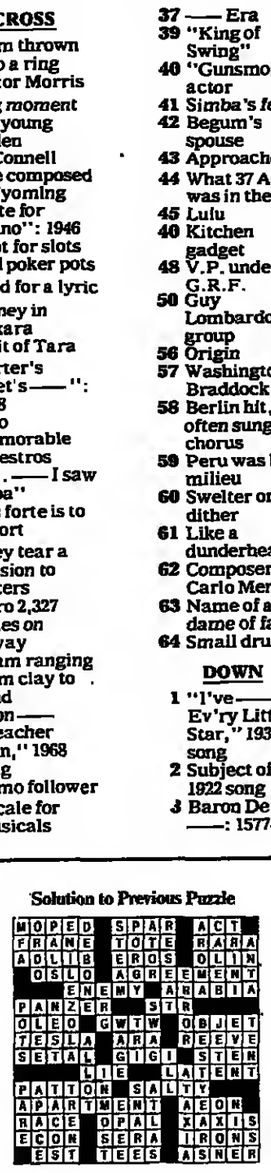
ACROSS

1 Item thrown into a ring
6 Actor Morris
10 Big moment for young Helen O'Connell
14 She composed "Wyoming Suite for Piano": 1946
15 Spot for slots and poker pots
16 Seed for a lyric
17 Money in Ankara
18 A bit of Tara
19 Porter's "Let's ——": 1928
20 Two memorable maestros
23 "... —— I saw Elba"
24 His forte is to escort
25 They tear a passion to tatters
28 Hero 2,327 times on B'way
30 Loam ranging from clay to sand
34 "Son —— Preacher Man," 1968 song
35 Demo follower
36 Locale for musicals
37 —— Era
39 "King of Swing"
40 "Gunsmoke" actor
41 Simba's feet
42 Begum's spouse
43 Approaches
44 What 37 Across was in the 30's
45 Lulu
40 Kitchen gadget
48 V.P. under G.R.F.
50 Guy Lombardo's group
56 Origin
57 Washington, to Braddock
58 Berlin hit, often sung in chorus
59 Peru was his milieu
60 Swelter or dither
61 Like a dunderhead
62 Composer —— Carlo Menotti
63 Name of a dame of fame
64 Small drum

DOWN

1 "I've —— Ev'ry Little Star," 1932 song
2 Subject of a 1922 song
3 Baron De La ——: 1577-1618
4 Obliterates
5 Device using light rays
6 Snatch
7 Navy boot
8 "La Vie ——," 1946 song
9 "Where no wood is, there the fire —— out": Proverbs 26:20
10 Artery feeder
11 Fragrance
12 Oahu welcome symbols
13 Morsel for Genuine Risk
21 Has a craving
22 Colossus of Rhodes
25 White House designer
26 Like Chicago: Oct. 8-10, 1871
27 —— cum laude
29 Like Leroy Brown
31 Noted violinist
32 Paramount ——, rostrum for young Sinatra
33 Destroyer equipment
35 A source of cinnamon
36 Ivanhoe's bride
38 Famed U.S. poet: 1914-72
39 Wisecrack
41 Where to see and hear tubas
44 Perform in class
45 Epithet for Elizabeth I
47 What cymbals do
49 Word on a ticket
50 Bolognese painter: 1575-1642
51 Killer whale
52 Cronkite's specialty
53 Caftan wearer
54 —— Martini, former singer
55 Dixon, but not Mason
56 Jam session

Solution to Previous Puzzle

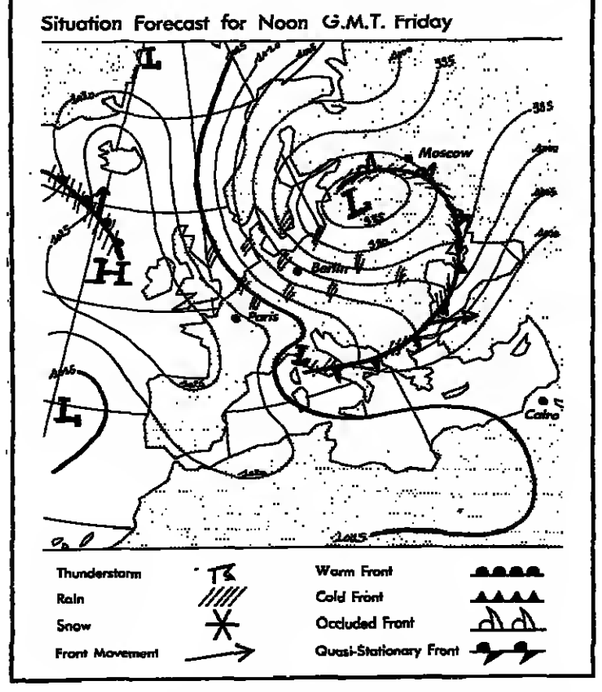


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Stormy	MADRID	32	90	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Fair	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	23	73	Fair	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Cloudy	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	63	Showers
BELGRADE	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	26	79	Fair
BERLIN	15	59	Rain	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	77	Fair	OSLO	17	63	Rain
BUDAPEST	27	81	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	84	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Stormy	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain
EDINBURGH	16	61	Fair	TEHRAN	37	99	Fair
FLORENCE	30	86	Foggy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	23	73	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	Showers
GENEVA	29	84	Fair	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Stormy	VIENNA	31	88	Fair
HOUSTON	35	95	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Overcast
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair	ZURICH	25	77	Fair
LISBON	29	84	Cloudy				
LONDON	19	66	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



U.S. Gas Price War 'Unreasonable'

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 21 (AP) — It is, perhaps, a sign of the times that U.S. service stations can still engage in a gasoline price war.

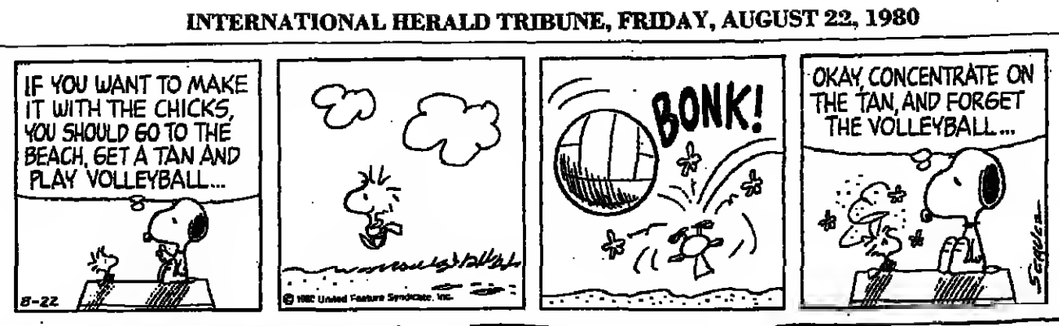
And Chris Stoi, who is pumping regular gasoline at a bargain-basement rate of $1.03 a gallon at the Lupetco station, is the pioneering warrior.

"Sure, we're damaging business at the other stations around here," Stoi boasts. "We're annihilating the others' businesses."

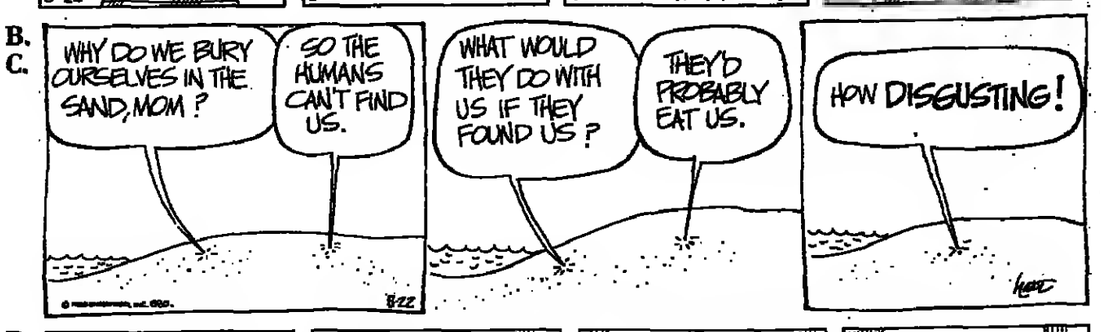
At the nearby King Oil regular gas has gone down to "only" $1.05.

"We try to keep our prices reasonable," comments supervisor Jan McFadden. "I don't know how Lupetco sells so cheap — "but $1.03 is unreasonable."

PEANUTS



B.C.

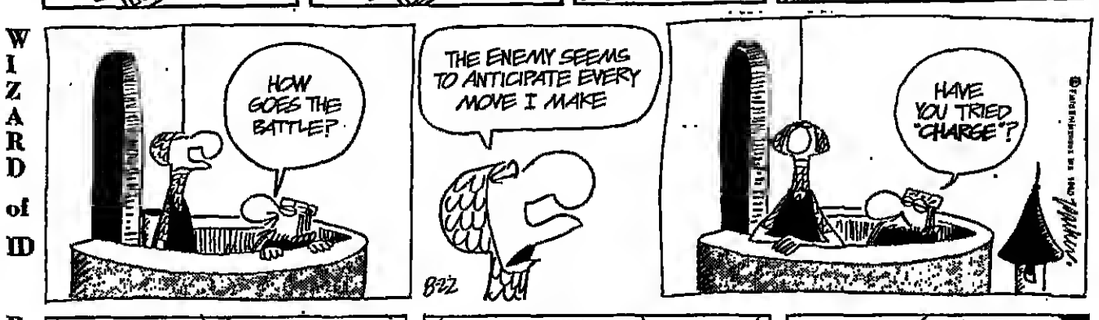


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

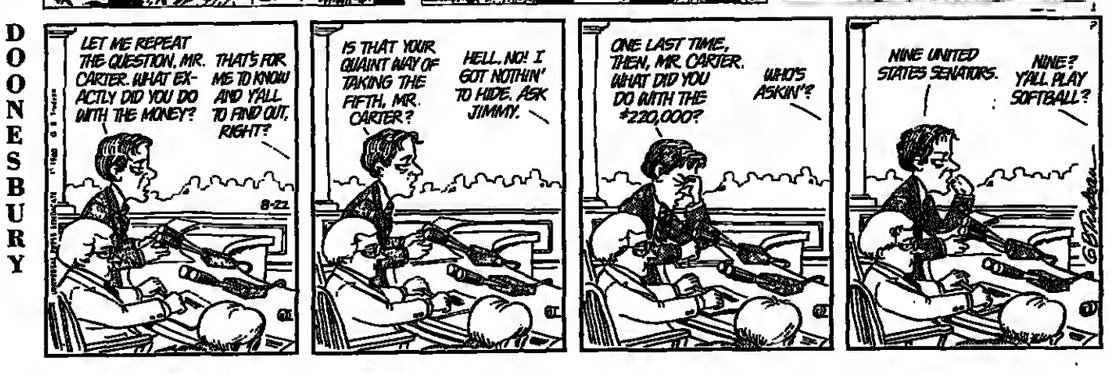
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROGAC

POSOT

THAAMS

MEECHS

HOW TO APPLY ONESELF TO A TICKLISH SITUATION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: !

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUPPY ONION ORCHID SOOTHE
Answer: What the bra tycoon's ex-wife sued him for — "SUPPORT"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MARGARET SAYS MOTHER NATURE CAN TALK TO US, DENNIS!"

"YEAH. I'LL BET SHE'S SAYIN', 'GET OFF THE GRASS!'"

BOOKS

SCOTT AND AMUNDSEN

By Roland Huntford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Illustrated. 665 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by Walter Sullivan

FOR most Britons and many others, few tales are more moving than Robert Falcon Scott's account of his ill-fated return from the South Pole in 1912. It was told in the trail log found with his frozen body and in a series of eloquent letters written as he lay dying. Scott had found that Roald Amundsen and his fellow Norwegians had beaten him to the Pole.

Scott's story has become a classic account of tragedy and heroism in the face of overwhelming odds. This book, however, paints a very different picture. It catalogs a seemingly endless series of blunders, personality conflicts and clashing ambitions. "Scott was a jealous man, besides being intellectually dishonest," says the author, Roland Huntford, whose pro-Norwegian bias is evident throughout this (nevertheless) fascinating book.

Huntford, who has served as Scandinavian correspondent of The Observer, lives near Cambridge, home base of British polar exploration. Typical of his denigration of Scott is his implication that the explorer, rather than face the consequences of his failure back home, "persuaded" his surviving companions to remain in the tent to die nine days later instead of making an attempt, despite their weakened condition, to reach the next depot.

Agonies, Feuds and Joys

Huntford has combed a vast collection of diaries, letters and other material, British and Norwegian. The result is a remarkably vivid picture of the agonies and feuds, as well as joys, of polar exploration. It contrasts with accounts by polar leaders that gloss over such problems.

One senses, however, pervading selectivity. While much of the criticism of Scott is probably valid, it accumulates to the point of tiresome overkill. The Norwegians in most regards can do no wrong.

Some of those in Britain who made available family papers clearly regret it. In his acknowledgements, the author notes that Sir Peter Scott, son of the explorer, after cooperating completely dissociated himself from the book.

No wonder. It says that while his father was on his ill-fated polar trek his mother, Kathleen, was having an affair with Fridtjof Nansen, the doyen of Norwegian explorers. As news of Amundsen's achievement reached Nansen he was writing a letter to Kathleen asking "What kind of place are you going to arrange for us in Paris?"

Huntford's interpretation of the relationship has been challenged by Wayland Young, Baron Kennet of the Dene, who is her son by a subsequent marriage. He cites letters that she wrote later (made available to Huntford) indicating that their relationship was platonic. He has challenged Huntford on other grounds, such as the latter's allegation that Sir Clements Markham, Scott's patron, was homosexual.

Scott and his companions, says Huntford, sought to resuscitate the glories of a fading empire. Furthermore the romantic movement of that period equated suffering with achievement. "There was a virtue in doing things the hard way."

When Scott headed for the Pole with inadequate food and fuel in poorly marked depots and "stupid" dependence on man-hauling, he was setting off, says Huntford, "in the spirit of Balaklava," the battle marked by the futile charge of the Light Brigade.

Henry R. Bowers, who died in the tent with Scott, earlier wrote Kathleen Scott of the plan to haul the sledges across the polar plateau: "After all, it will be a fine thing to do that plateau with man-haulage in these days of the supposed decadence of the British race."

Huntford, like earlier authors, blames the British debacle on such factors as dependence on unproven or inefficient methods of polar travel (motor sledges, ponies and man hauling), deficient diet and the last minute decision to include a fifth man in the polar party, overtaxing their provisions. He shows no pity for Scott, although he credits the explorer's literary talent with helping create the Scott "legend."

Amundsen had no such talent but he and his companions had mastered the art of fast travel on skis. They were experienced with dog teams. Amundsen, however, had virtually no interest in science whereas Scott's men collected rock specimens and dragged them to their final resting place.

The Norwegians do not come off scot-free. When Hjalmar Johansen loudly accused Amundsen of incompetence, the latter banished him from the Pole party, then required a loyalty pledge from all the others. The expedition forgot its snow shovels as well as the almanac needed for polar navigation.

Amundsen's fear that the Brits would beat him to the Pole with their motor sledges, Huntford says, bordered on panic. He documents as well the debate over whether Amundsen's secret diversion of his expedition to race the British was underhanded.

Despite the close quarters of polar life, Scott remained aloof from his companions. Lawrence Evans Oates, who died on the return march, wrote earlier to his mother: "I dislike Scott intensely and would chuck the thing if it was not that we are the British expedition and must beat the Norwegians."

Another explorer whose relations with his companions were sometimes difficult was Admiral Richard E. Byrd. One would hope that when his biography is finally written it will not, like this one, be "debunking," but reasonably sympathetic as well as revealing.

Walter Sullivan is on the staff of The New York Times.

Book Relates Hitler 'Affairs'

MUNICH (AP) — Women were strongly attracted to Adolf Hitler and his mistress, Eva Braun, attempted suicide because of jealousy according to a book published here recently. "Anecdotes About Hitler" was written by Henriette von Schirach, daughter of Hitler's photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, and widow of Baldur von Schirach, former leader of the Nazi youth organization.

The book says that Braun, who worked in Hoffmann's Munich photo studio when she met Hitler, shot herself in 1932 but survived and that in the same year, Geli Raubal, the teen-age daughter of Hitler's stepsister Angela, killed herself with Hitler's pistol because she "was incapable of coping with his jealous love for her."

It also says Hitler had "relationships" with Unity Mitford, daughter of Lord Redesdale, and with Winifred Wagner, the English-born heiress of composer Richard Wagner. The book said Mitford shot herself, but survived, and that Hitler, on hearing of the incident remarked: "I'm beginning to be scared of women. I don't give them any luck."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

THE failure of Dr. Watson to remember how many stairs led to the celebrated Baker Street apartment caused Sherlock Holmes to complain: "You see but you do not observe." Today he might complain similarly about the millions of bridge players who look at 13 cards every few minutes without being aware of a simple mathematical fact: Every hand has either exactly one suit with an even number of cards, or exactly one suit with an odd number of cards.

An ingenious defensive signal, based on this division of all hands into two categories, was invented by a Norwegian player, Helge Vinje, 21 years ago. Vinje's idea is for the defenders to use their small worthless trumps to indicate which of the two distributional hands they possess. He abandons the traditional high-low signal in trumps, which means I have three trumps and I may want a ruff. Instead high-low in trumps means I have one even-length suit, and a low-high in trumps means I have one odd-length suit. To aid the memory, it is worth noting that this corresponds roughly to standard length signals: Low and odd are three-letter words, and high and even are respectable four-letter words.

An example from the Vinje book is the diagramed deal. The diamond queen is led, and South wins and leads the spade king. East holds off for a round, wins the second round, and has to plan the defense. Normally he would be guessing, but the Vinje distributional signal provides the answer.

West has played the spade eight followed by the deuce, showing that he has just one even length suit. Obviously the one is the trump suit, so West must have odd lengths in the other three suits. That clearly indicates that West and South each have three hearts, for South's bidding is not consistent with five hearts or a singleton heart.

It follows that South must have four cards in one minor suit and a doubleton in the other. His four-card minor will eventually prove for a discard of a heart from dummy, so East should ruff hearts. With the distribution shown the contract will fail because South's discard on his fourth spade comes too late.

There can be no urgency for East to play hearts if South has five cards in the suit or if South has a potential discard. East can make this determination if his partner plays low-high in trumps, showing one odd-length suit.

If West's odd-length suit is hearts, South's distribution must be 4-3-3-3 and there is no hurry to lead hearts. If West has even-length hearts, so does South and again there can be no urgency about leading the suit. East returns a diamond, not a club, removing South's chance of an end play.

It would not be difficult to think of situations in which the Vinje signal would help the declarer more than it would benefit the defenders. But it will certainly attract the scrutiny by experts all over the world.

NORTH
♠ Q J 10 9 4
♡ A 9 2
♢ 8 5 3
♣ Q J 7

WEST
♠ 8 2
♡ K 10 4
♢ Q J 10 7 6
♣ K 8 2

EAST
♠ A 6 3
♡ Q 7 5 3
♢ 9 4 2
♣ 6 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ K J 7 5
♡ J 8 6
♢ A K
♣ A 10 9 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Pass	2♣
2♦	Pass	4♣
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond queen.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Times

Yankee broadcaster Phil Rizzuto, 62 next month, goes into his Clint Eastwood act.

Yankee Fan Behind the Mike

By Carrie Seidman

BALTIMORE (NYT) — Phil Rizzuto, the New York Yankees' radio and television broadcaster, was scrambling. His glasses had tumbled off his nose and onto the counter of the broadcast booth, *his leg was tangled in the transmission wires* beoeath his feet and the upper part of his headset was resting just over his eyebrows like a sun visor.

Ruppert Jones, the Yankee outfielder, had just made a spectacular catch Saturday night, leaping high and reaching over the center-field wall and somehow scooping in a sailing shot by Eddie Murray *and robbing the Orioles' first baseman* of a home run.

"I don't believe this," screeched Rizzuto to his partner in the booth, Bill White. "Holy cow! He reaches over the fence to bring that back in. Holy cow! Oh, that's one of the finest moves I've seen in many a moon!"

How Many Stars?

Seconds later, WPIX-TV ran a tape of the play, by which time the former Yankee shortstop had recovered his glasses and headset, if oot complete composure.

"What's this," he cried, jumping up and down *excitedly like a small child. "Unbelievable! This is* ballet in motion."

"Yes," White agreed, placid by comparison. "I'd have to say that was a five-star catch."

"Five?" exclaimed Rizzuto, who actually does rate plays with tiny stars on the running score he keeps throughout the game. "I gave him a six; four *for stopping the home run and two for the catch. In* my entire career, that's the most I've ever given anybody for a defensive play."

Rizzuto mentioned the play five more times during the broadcast, and when the Baltimore manager, Earl Weaver, threw a tantrum and was ejected later in the game, he called it "an Academy Award-*winning performance" and rated it seven stars* on paper.

This is vintage Rizzuto, and even in the dullest Yankee game his commentary will be sprinkled with at least a half dozen "Holy cows," three or four good-natured cracks against the opposition and a couple of irreverent remarks tossed in for *good measure.*

Rare Bloodtype

He is an unabashed Yankees rooter, and if you ask him about the claim of Dodger Manager Tommy Lasorda that he "bleeds Dodger blue," he will counter by adding that, if cut, he, Rizzuto, would "bleed pinstripes."

The Baltimore-New York series was tough on the Yankee players. But it was even more of a trial for the diminutive but distinguished-looking Rizzuto. With disarming honesty, he makes no claims to being unbiased.

"I am No. 1 a Yankee rooter and No. 2 a broadcaster," he said. "When Terry Crowley hits a homer, I'm one one-hundredth as excited as when Eric Soderholm hits one. I don't call myself a journalist. I just can't do a game straight.

"There's a word — impartial — that's been very much misused. You tell me one announcer, including the guys that do the 'Game of the Week' on national TV, that doesn't have favorites. My whole life has been the Yankees; 24 years as a broadcaster, 16 as a player and four more in their farm system beyond that. What else could you expect?"

Rizzuto has been criticized for his rooting, but one of his partners in the booth for the last three years, Fran Healy, thinks Rizzuto's style can be condoned because Rizzuto is so upfront about what he does.

Misplaced Loyalty

"People have criticized him for being a 'homer,' " said Healy, a former catcher with Kansas City and New York. "But he's so honest about it. He's human. Anyone who covers 162 games a *year for a club is going to root for that team.* Anyone who makes a conscious effort to be impartial is doing just that, making a conscious effort."

On occasion Rizzuto's loyalties have got him in trouble. A close friend and former roommate of Billy Martin, he nearly overstepped George Steinbrenner's bounds of propriety in trying to defend *Martin just before Steinbrenner, the Yankee owner,* dismissed the controversial Martin as manager.

"I got in more trouble defending Billy, and a lot of times I wasn't in the right," Rizzuto confessed. "Steinbrenner saw a picture that was taken of me consoling Billy after he was fired, and he came to me and said, 'Your loyalty should be to the Yank*ees first and Billy second.' That could have cost me* my job."

Rizzuto has been known to leave Yankee Stadium long before the final out. His reasons are in keeping with any fan's; it allows him to "save time getting home."

"And I wouldn't do it if I didn't have competent people working with me," he said.

Not So Funny

When he is behind the mike, however, he is constantly in touch with those who listen to his voice. When one of his broadcast partners embarks oo a light-hearted topie when the Yankees are trailing, *Rizzuto is quick to say,* "Well, *let's talk about that* after we're assured of a win."

"To me a ball game is not funny if your team is losing," he said, unusually serious. "I'm superstitious, just like any fan. How can you be kidding around when your team is getting beat?"

But this year there have been plenty of opportunities when the Yankees were well in command, and the man wbo stepped from the playing field to the booth in 1957 has used them to offer his unusual brand of sarcasm and wit.

The constant patter is often accompanied by visual aids. Before Saturday night's 4-1 Yankee victory, Rizzuto opened the telecast wearing a broad-*brimmed cowboy hat, his leg up on a chair and his* imaginary pistol drawn as he touted his "Clint Eastwood" look. For the opening of Sunday's 1-0 Oriole victory, he donned a ghoulish rubber mask with a Yankee button pinned on the bald forehead and was disgruntled when he was told by the production crew to remove it just before air time.

Bnt if there is one quality that will never desert Rizzuto it is his love of the great American pastime, especially as it is played by his beloved "pinstripes."

"Just when you're ready to pack it in, something will come along that you've never seen before," he said. "It never ceases to amaze me. Once I lose that, once I can't get excited, then it'll be time to call it quits."

Tigers Score Triple Play, 16 Hits to Defeat Brewers

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Tom Brookens, who started a triple play in the eighth inning, went 5-for-5 with a home run, triple and three singles last night to power a 16-hit attack and *carry the Detroit* Tigers to an 8-6 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Brookens singled in the third off Mike Caldwell (11-9) and added singles in the fourth and ninth. He hit a two-run homer in the sixth, his *fifth of the year, and tripled in the* seventh.

Brookens started the triple play on Sal Bando's bouncer to third in the eighth. Sixto Lezcano, who went 4-for-4, had singled and Charlie Moore followed with a bunt single *to put runners on first and second.* Brookens stepped on third to force Lezcano, then threw to Lou Whitaker at second to force Charlie Moore. Whitaker's relay to first baseman Richie Hebner was in time to get Bando.

Orioles 6, Angels 5

At Anaheim, Calif., Doug DeCines' two-out single scored John Lowenstein from third base in the 10th inning to lead Baltimore to a 6-5 victory over California. After the Orioles blew a 5-2 lead in the ninth, Lowenstein drew a leadoff walk off Mark Clear (9-10). One out later he stole second and, after a walk to Terry Crowley, he moved to third on a fly ball and scored on DeCines' looping single.

Indians 3, White Sox 0

At Chicago, Dan Spillner, who brought a 5.45 earned-run average into the game, came within two outs of a no-hitter before Leo Sutherland singled for the only Chicago hit as Cleveland downed the White Sox, 3-0.

Yankees 6, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Reggie Jackson singled in the tie-hreaking run in the third inning and Bobby Murcer had three RBIs to lead New York to a 6-4 victory over Seattle.

Royals 5, Rangers 3

At Arlington, Texas, Willie Aikens' sacrifice fly in the top of the 12th inning gave Kansas City a 5-3 victory over Texas

A's 2, Red Sox 1

At Oakland, Mario Guerro's eighth-inning home run, the second and last hit off Dennis Eckersley, gave Oakland and Mike Norris a 2-1 victory over Boston. Norris (17-7) allowed 10 hits in 8⅔ innings in besting Eckersley (9-11), who had a oo-hitter for six innings.

Blue Jays 10, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Ernie Whitt drove in three runs with a double and triple and Jackson Todd posted his first major league victory in almost three years as Toronto defeated Minnesota, 10-4.

Padres 7, Phillies 5

In the National League at Philadelphia, Dave Winfield hit a two-run homer and Gene Richards hit a two-run single to spark a six-run fifth inning that carried San Diego to a 7-5 victory over Philadelphia, snapping the Padres' eight-game losing streak and the Phillies' six-game winning streak.

Astros 5, Pirates 1

At Houston, Denny Walling, Joe Morgan and Alan Ashby coaxed bases-loaded walks and Enos Cabell had a two-run single to key a four-run sixth, lifting the streaking Houston Astros to a 5-1 victory over Pittsburgh. The Astros, who have won six in a row, assured themselves of remaining in first place in the National League West.

Braves 9, Cubs 5

At Atlanta, Bob Horner hit a two-run homer and Glenn Hubbard added a two-run double to highlight a seven-run first inning and send Atlanta to a 9-5 victory over Chicago. The Braves racked Lynn McGlothen (9-8) for seven runs in the first.

Dodgers 5, Expos 1

At Montreal, Dusty Baker drove in two runs in support of Jerry Reuss' 15th victory to lead Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over Montreal. Reuss (15-4) allowed six hits while striking out four and walking none. It was his seventh complete game of the season.

Giants 2, Mets 1

At New York, Darrell Evans walked with the bases loaded to force in the winning run in the sixth and lead San Francisco to a 2-1 victory over New York, handing the Mets their seventh straight defeat.

Reds 4, Cardinals 3

At Cincinnati, Dan Driessen hit a sacrifice fly to center field with the bases loaded in the 12th inning to lift Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory over St. Louis. Cesar Geronimo led off the 12th with an infield single off Don Hood (2-5) and went to second on Ken Griffey's sacrifice bunt. Jim Otten relieved Hood and hit Ray Knight with a pitch before walking George Foster to load the bases. Driessen then delivered his sacrifice fly to make reliever Joe Price (4-2) the winner.

Weaver Suspended For 3 Games

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP) — Earl Weaver, manager of the Baltimore Orioles, was suspended for three games and fined an unspecified sum for hitting an umpire in the eye with his cap during an argument in the New York Yankee-Orioles game last Saturdy night in Baltimore, *the* American League president, Lee MacPhail, announced yesterday.

MacPhail indicated that the suspension would become effective tomorrow unless Weaver appealed, in which case the suspension would oot take effect until it was upheld at a hearing.

In reaching his decision, MacPhail said he considered the written reports of the four umpires working the game, a personal interview with Weaver and the stop-actioo tape of the television broadcast.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	73	46	.613	—
Baltimore	70	48	.593	2½
Milwaukee	66	56	.541	8½
Boston	61	56	.526	10½
Detroit	61	56	.521	11
Cleveland	61	57	.517	11½
Toronto	56	68	.424	22½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	78	42	.650	—
Oakland	63	58	.521	15½
Texas	57	62	.479	20½
Minnesota	52	68	.433	26
Chicago	49	68	.419	27½
California	48	70	.407	29
Seattle	42	77	.353	35½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	67	53	.558	—
Montreal	65	55	.542	2
Philadelphia	63	54	.538	2½
New York	56	64	.467	11
St. Louis	52	66	.441	14
Chicago	49	69	.415	17
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	66	53	.555	—
Cincinnati	66	55	.545	1
Los Angeles	64	55	.538	2
San Francisco	60	60	.500	6½
Atlanta	57	62	.479	9
San Diego	51	70	.421	16

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	200 210 000	5	7	1
Montreal	000 010 000	1	6	1

Reuss and Yeager; Rogers, D'Acquisto (6), Sosa (9) and Carter. W—Reuss, 15-4. L—Rogers, 11-9. HR—Montreal, Carter (22).

San Diego	001 000 000	7	12	1
Philadelphia	500 000 000	5	10	4

Eichelberger, Curtis (5), Fingers (7) and Gossage; Espinosa, Saucier (5), Noles (5), Brusstar (7) and Boone. W—Curtis, 5-8. L—Espinosa, 3-4. HR—San Diego, Winfield (14).

Chicago	010 000 400	5	5	1
Atlanta	701 000 10x	9	14	1

McGlothen, Capilla (11), Caudill (4), Riley (8) and Blackwell; McWilliams, Camp (7) and Nahorodny. W—McWilliams, 9-9. L—McGlothen, 9-8. HRs—Chicago, Johnson (9). Atlanta, Horner (27).

San Francisco	000 101 000	2	9	0
New York	001 000 000	1	8	1

Hargesheimer, Minton (7) and May; Bamback, Hausman (8) and Travino. W—Hargesheimer, 4-2. L—Bamback, 9-5.

Pittsburgh	100 000 000	1	9	1
Houston	000 004 01x	5	10	0

Bibby, G.Jackson (6), Romo (7) and Ott; Ruhle, D.Smith (7) and Ashby. W—Ruhle, 7-2. L—Bibby, 15-3.

St. Louis	020 001 000 000	3	15	1
Cincinnati	002 001 000 001	4	7	0

Sykes, Urrea (2), Kaat (9), Littlefield (10), Hood (11), Otten (12) and Simmons; Seaver, Hume (7), Bair (10), Price (12) and Bench. W—Price, 4-2. L—Hood, 2-5. HRs—St.Louis, T.Kennedy (4), Simmons (18). Cincinnati, Foster (18), Driessen (13).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	011 000 010	3	6	0
Chicago	000 000 000	5	1	3

Spillner and Diaz; Kravec, Proly (3) and Kimm, Pruitt (9). W—Spillner, 11-9. L—Kravec, 3-4.

Toronto	000 120 241	10	11	0
Minnesota	001 003 000	4	10	2

Todd and Whitt; Zahn, Verhoeven (8), Klaus (8), Corbett (9) and Wynegar. W—Todd, 1-0. L—Zahn, 10-14. HR—Minnesota, Ro.Jackson (3), Cubbage (7).

Detroit	004 002 200	8	16	2
Milwaukee	011 000 121	6	14	3

Ujdur, Rozema (7), Lopez (8) and Parrish; Caldwell, Augustine (6), Castro (8) and C.Moore. W—Ujdur, 1-0. L—Caldwell, 11-9. HRs—Detroit, Wockenfuss (12), Brookens (5), Parrish (21). Milwaukee, Lezcano (16), Bando (5), Ogilvie (31).

Kansas City	101 010 000 002	5	9	0
Texas	100 020 000 000	3	9	1

Gura, Quisenberry (10), Martin (12) and Porter; Clay, J.Johnson (10), Darwin (12) and Sundberg. W—Quisenberry, 10-4. L—J.Johnson, 0-2. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (15). Texas, D.Roberts (6).

New York	012 000 300	6	11	0
Seattle	020 000 002	4	8	0

John, Bird (7), Gossage (9) and Cerone; Abbott, D.Roberts (7), Heaverlo (7) and L.Cox, Norton (9). W—John, 17-6. L—Abbott, 8-9. HRs—New York, Watson (9), Seattle, Poclorek (15), Benitquez (6).

Boston	010 000 000	1	10	2
Oakland	000 000 11x	2	2	0

Eckersley and Fisk; M.Norris, Lacey (9) and Essian. W—M.Norris, 17-7. L—Eckersley, 9-11. HR—Oakland, Guerrero (21).

Baltimore	020 003 000	1	6	0
California	200 000 003	6	10	0

Flanagan, T.Martinez (9), Stoddard (9) and Dempsey; Tanana, Aase (6), Clear (10) and Whitmer, Cliburn (9). W—Stoddard, 3-3. L—Clear, 9-10. HRs—Baltimore, Singleton (16), Ayala (9).

3 Oregon Players Barred for Year By Pac-10 Panel

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 21 (AP) — The University of Oregon football program has lost three players for the season.

The Pacific 10 Council, completing action it began earlier this month when five of Pac-10 schools were barred from any post-season games, ruled backup quarterback Andrew Page, receiver Rick Ward and defensive tackle Gerald Haynes ineligible for the season. Oregon already had been barred, along with Oregoo State, UCLA, Arizona State and Southern California, from any bowl games becuase players received phony academic credits.

The council, made up of presidents and athletic directors of member schools, said the three players violated conference rules by using airline tickets financed by a secret fund when they were recruited.

Ward led Oregon in receiving with 16 catches last year; fellow-junior Haynes had been expected to challenge for a starting position. Page is a sophomore. The council said the three players could not transfer within the conference.

Associated Press

While catcher Tim Blackwell of the Cubs chases the ball, Jerry Royster of the Braves slides home to score on a triple by Rafeal Ramirez in the first inning. Atlanta Braves won the game, 9-5.

Wind Hampers Yachting Trials

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 21 (NYT) — Winds gusting up to 28 knots on Rhode Island Sound forced the cancellation of America's Cup elimination trials today and gave the crews a difficult time yesterday.

Australia, the most formidable of the four challenging vessels, had the least success yesterday and limped around the course behind Sweden's Sverige, losing by three minotes 28 seconds.

The result left Australia ahead, two victories to one, in the four-of-seven semifinal elimination series.

The two American competitors, Clipper and Courageous, also had their problems in two races, both of which were abandoned before their completion by order of the New York Yacht Club's selection committee. Each yacht won one race.

Courageous, making its first appearance in the final selection trials, was ahead by 37 seconds at the end of the initial race, which covered 10.9 miles. Although the subjective selection committee dooes not count victories and defeats, others do and that race constituted a victory for Courageous.

The second race was terminated after nine miles when the northeast breeze blew at its hardest and Clipper led Courageous by 51 seconds rounding the second leg of a windward-leeward course.

Freedom's Day Off

Freedom, the third American yacht and the one with the best record, was inactive yesterday and had been scheduled to take on Courageous today. The two other foreign challengers, France 3 and Lionheart, were also not in competitioo yesterday, the British yacht having elected to take yesterday off.

They, too, had been scheduled to resume their series, in which France 3 is ahead, 3-1, today. But the Australia-Sverige series was delayed again after the Australians asked for today off to work further on their mast, a replacement for the spare that crumpled last week.

The Aussies had a testing day yesterday. A jib tore in the 12th minute of the competition with Australia comfortahly ahead of Sverige. By the time a oew job was set, the Swedish boat was in the lead and she stayed ahead the rest of the way around the 24.3-mile course. More time was lost aboard Australia when a loose jib went overboard for a few seconds, delaying the setting of a spinnaker, and when a supporting stay near the top of the mast let go.

Jim Hardy, Australia's skipper, then oursed his yacht through the course, hoping that another mast, their last one, would not come down. It did not, but Australia was never a factor against Sverige and thus lost for the fourth time in 12 races.

As for American competition, it was fortunate for Clipper that the selection committee ended the second race at the second mark. After rounding that mark the clew oo Clipper's jib, the ring to which the controlling sheet is attached, tore loose and Courageous sailed right by. A few moments later both sides were informed by the committee that the race was over and that they could go home.

Equestrian Festival Opens; West German Scores Best

By Jennifer Parmelee

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, Aug. 21 (AP) — Otto Ammermann of West Germany emerged with the lowest individual score on the first day of dressage today at the International Equestrian Festival, the most comprehensive equestrian gathering since the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Representatives from 16 nations, all of whom boycotted this year's Moscow Games, are taking part, including top equestrian teams from West Germany and the United States.

Team competitor Ammermann, riding Volturno III, scored only 46.80 penalty points, followed by Sweden's individual competitor, Jonas Hugosson, with 48.60. Michael Huber, the U.S. team representative riding Gold Chip, placed third overall with 49.60 penalty points.

Helen Butler, riding Merganser II as part of the British team, was next with 50.00, just ahead of West German individual competitor Helmut Rethmeier.

James Wofford, an American, placed 12th riding Carawich.

West Germany on Top

After today's competition, West Germany led the field with 102.60 penalty points followed by the United States with 107.80, France 120.00 and Britain 121.40.

Britain's most celebrated rider, Capt. Mark Phillips, finished 14th with 63.40 on Lincoln and was applauded in the stands by his wife, Princess Anne.

The second day of dressage will be highlighted by the performances of Mike Plumb of the United States, a silver medalist in Montreal; Karl Schultz of West Germany, who won the bronze medal at the 1976 Games, and Nils Haagensen of Denmark, the 1979 individual European champion.

The endurance events are Saturday, and the competition closes Sunday with show jumping.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

NEW YORK—Placed Doug Flynn, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Mario Ramirez, infielder. Moved John Stearns, catcher, from the 15-day disabled list to the 21-day disabled list.

American League

CALIFORNIA—Placed Joe Rudi, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Reactivated Tom Donohue, catcher.

TEXAS—Placed Jim Kern, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Bob Babcock, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

LOS ANGELES—Signed Wayne Robinson, forward, to a multiyear contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CINCINNATI—Acquired Pete Woods, quarterback, on waivers from the the Denver Broncos. Cut Mike Wright, quarterback.

CLEVELAND—Placed Rickey Anderson, running back, on the injured reserve list. Cut Glenn Robinson, defensive end; Joe Henry, Eric Rouse and Andre Grier, wide receivers; Paul Campbell, running back; Alvin Hall and Vince Hyland, defensive backs; Jim Howard, linebacker; and Don Jackovich, offensive tackle.

MIAMI—Signed Larry Gordon, linebacker, to a four-year contract. Placed Don Sewell, lineman, on the injured reserve list. Cut Mark Clifford, tight end; Benny Leverette, running back; Ben Lane, linebacker; Doug Lantz, centerguard; James Jackson, defensive end; and Alfred Wring, defensive tackle.

MINNESOTA—Cut Steve Niehaus, defensive tackle; Dennis Moseley, running back; Fred Bock and Tom Jurich, kickers; Marc Trestman, safety; Eric Hepreness, tight end; Mike Forrest, running back; Thomas Lane, defensive back; Anthony Norman and Nick Bonamici, defensive lineman; Anthony Phillips, and Ken Brown, receivers; and Greyland Jackson, Robert Meyer and Clark Clay, defensive backs. Acquired Skip Johnston, punter, on waivers from the Seattle Seahawks.

ST.LOUIS—Announced that Walter White, tight end, failed his physical. Cut Jeff Lee, wide receiver.

SEATTLE—Activated Terry Dion, defensive end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Announced the retirement of Thommie Bergmann, defenseman.

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Ottawa	4	3	0	8	142	136
Hamilton	3	3	0	6	117	112
Toronto	3	3	0	6	91	99
Montreal	2	4	0	4	82	121
West						
Edmonton	5	1	0	10	158	76
Br.Columbia	4	2	0	8	155	131
Calgary	4	3	0	8	160	146
Winnipeg	2	4	0	4	122	142
Saskatchewan	1	5	0	2	104	147

Wednesday's Games

Winnipeg 34, Hamilton 13

British Columbia 31, Saskatchewan 21

Coe to Sit Out 'Golden Mile' Race in London

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Sebastian Coe, the triple world record-holder from Britain, has pulled out of tomorrow's Ivo van Damme track and field meet in Brussels and Monday's "Golden Mile" race in London, where he was scheduled to battle Steve Ovett in the 1,500 meters.

Coe, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion and 800-meter silver medalist who holds the world record in the 800 and 1,000 meters and shares (with Ovett) the 1,500-*meter mark, is suffering from sciatica* — a painful condition in the region of the hip and thighs.

"Apparently it is quite a bad attack," David Shaw, secretary of the British Amatleur Athletic Board, said today. "He spent last night sleeping on a thin mattress on the floor. There is no way be can run — no matter how much he wants to."

Despite Coe's absence, there is still a top-class field, with Ovett matched against the 1976 Olympic 1,500-meter champion, John Walker of New Zealand, and Thomas Wessinghage, Steve Scott and Filbert Bayi.

Record Gate at Games

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP) — A Soviet Olympic official said yesterday that 5.5 million spectators attended the Summer Games, or a record 90 percent of capacity. Tass reported that Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee, said that 5,000 information bulletins were filed from the main press center, 19,000 films were developed and 212,000 telephone calls were placed.

NFL Players Association Files Suit Against Rival Group of 25 Agents

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The National Football League Players Associatioo yesterday filed suit against Mike Trope and 24 other player agents, accusing them of conspiring to cause problems for the association.

Trope announced earlier this year that he and several other agents were forming a new players' union and that, when the 28 teams opened their training camps, they would canvass the teams for signatures. They would then seek an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine which group would be the players' sole bargaining agent.

But as of yesterday, the training camps said that neither Trope nor any of his representatives had appeared.

Gene Upshaw, president of the NFLPA, and 10 players along with the association filed the suit against Trope, Ernie Wright, Jerry Argovitz and others in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.

In Washington at the NFLPA headquarters, Ed Garvey, executive director of the association, said that the suit was "brought in the belief that the agents have formed an illegal conspiracy to cause problems for the union only to benefit their business interest and in no way to help the players."

The suit charges that the agents have conspired in violation of anti-trust law to corner the market on the players. The suit also said the "defendants have combined and conspired to fix and restrain any change in the existing collectively bargained wage terms on which pro football players sell their services."

The players named as plaintiffs were Calvin Hill of Cleveland; Jim Plunkett and Art Shell of Oakland, George Stark of Washington, Jeff Van Note of Atlanta, Dan Jiggetts of Chicago, Tom Banks of St. Louis, Stan White of Detroit, Elvin Bethea of Houstoo and Doug Van Horn, recently cut by the New York Giants.

Forbes, Bruins, League Named as Defendants

Boucha's NHL Injury Suit Set to Begin

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP) — Preliminary discussions began yesterday in the $3.5 million injury lawsuit by Henry Boucha, formerly of the Minnesota North Stars, against Dave Forbes, the Boston Bruins and the National Hockey League.

Boucha is suing for injuries suffered in a 1975 fight with Forbes during a Boston-Minnesota game in Bloomington, Minn.

Boucha was struck in the right eye with Forbes' stick, receiving an injury that cut short his hockey career. Doctors say he suffered a 70-percent loss of mobility in the eye and that his sight will deteriorate.

Forbes was cleared of criminal assault charges in a Minneapolis court in 1975 in the first U.S. criminal trial of a professional athlete for an act committed during a sports contest.

The civil suit being contested in Detroit challenges hockey's fundamental premise that violence on the ice is not subject to laws governing violence elsewhere in society.

Attorneys for Boucha — who lives in suburban Detroit and once played for the Detroit Red Wings — and the three defendants met with Judge Patrick Duggan of Wayne County Circuit Court to lay the groundwork for a trial that is expected to last two to four weeks.

Judge Duggan said he expected the rest of this week to be taken up with preliminary matters, including jury selection, and that no witnesses likely would be called *until* Monday.

Attorneys for all parties involved agreed not to comment. They would not say who they would call to the witness stand, nor would they discuss whether there might be an out-of-court settlement.

Alan Eagleson, head of the NHL players union, has called the suit damaging to hockey. "There is no way a trial of this kind cannot be harmful to the sport when players end up in court over some injury suffered in a game," Eagleson said in June.

Boucha's complaint charges that his injury hurt him physcially and mentally and that it represented a "permanent reduction in [his] earning capacity."

Boucha suffered cuts and bruises to his face, a fractured right eye socket and disfigurement, according to the suit.

He returned for the final 13 games of the 1974-75 season, despite *complaints of double vision,* and played with the Minnesota Fighting Saints of the World Hockey Associatioo for most of the following seasoo before moving to the NHL's Kansas City franchise, now the Colorado Rockies.

Kansas City suspended Boucha, then 25, indefinitely after nine games in the 1976-77 season under the league's standard players contract for his "inability to play skilled hockey." He now is a sales *representative in Detroit and,* despite three operations, still complains of headaches and blurred and double vision.

Boucha's suit alleges that Boston "trained, managed and coached" Forbes to "engage in deliberate, unnecessary and malicious acts of vio*lence against other hockey players*" as "a condition of continued employment."

The NHL, the suit charges, failed to adequately police player conduct.

The league maintains that its responsiblity to Boucha, or any player, exists "only as set forth in common law," with which the NHL has "fully complied." The NHL also claims that Boucha's injuries were "a direct result of his own voluntary action."

Oilers to Retire Unlucky Number, Honor Hamilton on Special Night

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Edmonton Oilers announced yesterday that they will retire the jersey of their "hard luck" defenseman, Al Hamilton, and honor the veteran with a night in October.

Hamilton, 34, suffered a series of serious injuries throughout his pro career. He was with the Oilers from their first year in the World Hockey Association in 1972 through the team's entry last year into the National Hockey League.

In a 257-game NHL career Hamilton scored 10 goals and picked up 78 assists. fo the 445 WHL games he played for the Oilers he scored 53 goals and recorded 258 assists.

Hamilton came to the Oilers after stints with the New York Rangers and the Buffalo Sabres. A season apart in the the mid-70s he twice broke the same kneecap, but rebounded sufficiently in the 1977-78 campaign to start what was to be his best professional season.

But he was sidelined once again after being hit in the eye with a puck. The injury ended that season in the 59th game. Despite missing almost a quarter of the games that year his name was on the WHA's first all-star team ballot.

Last season Hamilton was left behind when the Oilers began their first NHL season with a game against the Chicago Black Hawks. When he got back in the lineup he was scoring at a point-a-game clip before separating his shoulder in a game against the New York Islanders.

Coming off his injury he was sent down to the minors for four games for the first time in his 12-year pro careeer.

Rich Accord for Dionne

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Marcel Dionne, last season's National Hockey League scoring champion, has signed what Los Angeles Kings' owner Jerry Buss said was the most lucrative contract in NHL history. The pact was said to be worth about $600,000 a year for six years.

Observer

Heavy Metal

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I recently bought a suit of medieval armor. It came from a used armor dealer. He let me have it at a good price because it has so much age on it that it needs a lot of oil.

He said it was worn by Charlemagne at the *Battle of Hastings*, but since Charlemagne is said to have been eight feet tall and the armor is at least two feet sborter than that, *this claim seems* dubious. It is conceivable, of *course*, that *when* Charlemagne started in get dressed for the Battle of Hastings he discovered he had packed his brother-in-law's armor by mistake and didn't have time to go back for his own and, so, had to wear it for the battle.

Baker

* * *

All of which is neither bere nor *there*, nor at Hastings either if you want to be pedantic about it. My purpose in buying this metal suit, which weighs 168 pounds, including rust, was to counter onsets of melancholy to which I am susceptible, particularly in the damp rich steams of August.

I put it on a few weeks ago after reading an interview with Elizabeth Swados, the composer and playwright, about a new musical she had created in New York.

With this show, Swados said, she hoped tn brighten the outlook of ynung people despite their concern about the draft, drugs, violence and "*how awful things are right now.*" I had been teetering on the brink of nne nf those depressions in which ynu believe the world can't possibly get any worse, and Swados' comments on the general awfulness of things pushed me over.

I know she didn't mean to, and I knnw she would have tried to cheer me with music and humor if she could have reached me, but she had plucked the chord of melancholy.

"Yes, Miss Swados" I said, "things are awful right now, truly awful. What have all the millenia of progress brought us but unemployment, draft registration, the 1980 presidential campaign, automobile recalls, street riots, television reruns, cocaine sniffing and frozen food?" In the descending glumness, there seemed nothing worth doing but pondering the relief offered by Kingdom Come.

* * *

Being familiar with these symp*toms from so many past seizures*, I went upstairs and put on my armor. The boys were excited when I came down. "Dad *is wearing his old army* uniform," one of them said when I clanked into the parlor.

"Nonsense" I explained, falling flat on my back under the immense weight. "Nobody has worn anything like this since Charlemagne or possibly Richard the Lionhearted. Will you please lift me up off the floor?"

The two of them managed it, just barely. The outside temperature was 95 degrees Fahrenheit at that moment. The boys asked what it was like inside. I estimated something less than 220 degrees since my blood was not boiling.

"What kind of kids did they turn out in Charlemagne's day, dad?" asked the younger boy.

"Dumb kids. They couldn't even read or write. If you gave them a can of spray paint, which you couldn't of course, because everybody's paint was destroyed when the Huns and the Vandals and the *marauding knights sacked the cities*, burned the houses, slaughtered the cattle and raped the women — but if they'd had any spray paint they would have been too illiterate to write graffiti on the town hall."

This speech so exhausted me — I was supporting 168 pounds of armor, after all — that I tilted over and destroyed the coffee table and *three chairs in the fall*. "*Wearing* that suit in weather like this" said the nlder boy, "is dumber than wearing a necktie."

Fortunately, the man downstairs, wbose chandelier had been shattered by the impact of my fall, rushed up and with the help nf the boys was able to get most of the armor off before the ambulance crew arrived. In Charlemagne's time, I explained to the boys after resuscitation, they didn't have any ambulance crews.

I felt better almost immediately about how awful things are right now, but my sense of history, being no better than most people's, will probably have me back in armor again before the week is out.

The Couponing of America

By William Serrin

CLINTON, Ohio (WP) — Coupons. Hundreds of thousands of coupons. Millions of coupons. All being dumped on the long tables of the A.C. Nielsen center here, where wnrkers examine and count them, one by one, an *average of 875 an hour, 6,562 a day*, 32,180 a week, 1.7 million a year.

This is the last stop for coupons, which have grown into an industry with multimillion-dollar revenues each year in the United States. Producers and distributors of food, household products, toiletries and other merchandise will issue 90 billion coupons this year, up from 16.4 billion in 1970.

The Clippers

The Department of Agriculture estimates that 80 percent of U.S. food shoppers use coupons, clipping them from newspapers and magazines, from fliers that appear on front porches, frnm hot dog and bologna wrappers and cat food boxes, trying desperately to cut rising food bills.

Newsletters about coupons are distributed, they are discussed on television and radio talk shows, and groups have been formed tn trade them. In coming years, acording to trade estimates, the coupon industry — the word "couponing" has been coined to describe the trade — will grow 10 to 15 percent a year.

Couponing is an odd business: Despite the coupons' value, nnly a small percentage of them are ever redeemed. And it is a controversial business: Some consumer groups suggest that coupons cost the public more than they save.

In 1979, according to Nielsen's records, 81.2 billion coupons were issued by manufacturers. Only about 3.4 billion, or 4 percent, were redeemed, a rate that Nielsen said was typical. The average family redeemed 70 coupons, the average value of redeemed coupons was 17.9 cents and the average value of distributed coupons 17.1 cents, up from 10.2 cents in 1971.

About 52 percent of coupons appear in daily newspapers and 24 percent in Sunday supplements. Twelve percent are distributed in magazines, 8 percent are attached to the products themselves and 3 percent are mailed.

Little is known about the industry's origins. The C.W. Post Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., offered 1-cent certificates on its new health food, "Grape-Nuts," when it introduced the cereal in 1895, and Proctor & Gamble says it has been issuing coupons since 1927. By 1964 there were perhaps 350 companies issuing coupons; today, there are more than 1,000.

Nielsen, the marketing and research company best known for its television ratings, formed the Nielsen Clearing House in 1956 as its coupon division. It is the oldest and largest coupon redemption business in the country *and its statistics on the industry*, for the most part the only in-depth figures available, are accepted as accurate by competitors.

The coupon industry depends on places like this, a one-story building in downtown Clinton, a rather bleak, one-time lumber and railroad center near the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Each coupon must be processed by hand, making the industry highly labor-intensive, said Richard Aycrigg, research director of the Clearing House. Aycrigg estimated that there are perhaps 20 coupon redemption businesses in the United States. Nielsen also operates two redemption centers on the U.S.-Mexican border and one in Mexico.

Nielsen says it deals with about 500 manufacturers and about 180,000 retailers. It receives coupons from retailers or from manufacturer's collection centers, sorts and tabulates them and issues checks to retailers for the discounts paid to consumers. Nielsen also pays the retailer's commission, 7 cents a coupon. It then sends its tabulations to the manufacturers, whn reimburse Nielsen for the money it has sent to the retailers and adds Nielsen's commission. Nielsen says it receives 1 to 1.5 cents for each coupon it handles.

About 7:30 each morning, huge sacks of coupons arrive from the Clinton post office. They are carried to a small army of workers, who examine each coupon and log it according to the code numbers Nielsen has assigned to retailers. Another list is tabulated according to manufacturer, and Nielsen forwards this to the manufacturers with a tabulation of money paid and a request for reimbursement.

All the workers are women. Aycrigg said he does not know wby this is so, but that perhaps *sorting coupons is perceived as women's work*. Robert McCarthy, a supervisor, said the best workers are middle-aged women.

According to Chain Store Age, a trade publication, some stores believe that coupons can, on certain items, increase sales as much as 15 percent. But coupons have generated controversy as well as sales.

In 1979, American consumers received about $610 million from manufacturers for redeemed coupons, according to Nielsen, and retailers earned $170 million in coupon fees. Nielsen, in figures supported by the Department of Agriculture, says coupons add only 0.3 percent to the nation's grocery bill.

However, Giant Food Inc., a chain based in Landover, Md., with 122 stores in Virginia, Maryland and Washington, contends that manufacturers might be wise to eliminate coupons. The cost to supermarkets and other retailers is very high, a Giant Food spokesman said, and the savings to consumers is not that significant.

Gimmick Foods

Esther Peterson, special assistant to the president for consumer affairs, thinks that coupons *should be ended if consumers could* be assured that the savings would be passed on to them. She believes coupons are used *largely for what many nutritionists describe as* gimmick foods.

However, she said she has come to believe that coupons at least pass on to consumers some portion of the promotion money that food companies spend.

The Community Nutrition Institute of Washington said that while it is against coupons, it has not taken a formal position on them because it feels they offer some food savings to low-income people. But according to Nielsen surveys, the highest rate of coupon redemption occurs with medium and upper-income families.

A major worry of Nielsen and other coupon concerns is fraud. Manufacturers are sensitive abont coupons, demanding a foolproof destruction system. Each day, said McCarthy, the coupons at Nielsen's Clinton center are transported to a disposal plant, treated with *chemicals and reduced to liquid paste*.

Bnt there are other problems as well: Nielsen estimates that 10 to 20 percent of *redeemed coupons are redeemed fraudnlently*.

Most frauds, Aycrigg believes, come from what he called "two-register grocery stores," where owners or employees obtain coupons that they have not paid consumers for and send them to the clearing house for payment.

The company said that in 1979 it referred $90,000 worth nf suspicious coupons to one manufacturer, and that the company refused payment on $75,000 worth of them.

Nielsen prides itself on quick payment to retailers, but, acording to Giant Food, a large chain can have as much as $600,000 in balances due from manufacturers for coupons it has redeemed.

Experiments are under way to develop automated equipment for sorting and tabulating coupons, but Nielsen executives say such a development appears to be years away.

PEOPLE: *Beaubourg's Director To Head U.S. Museum*

Pontus Hulten, who is retiring next year as director of the Pompidou Center in Paris, has been appointed the first director of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles, which is scheduled to open in 1983. **Eli Broad**, chairman of the new museum's board of trustees, said that Hulten will be working with the museum developers part time from now until September, 1981, and full time thereafter.

* * *

Jacobo Timerman, a former newspaper editor detained without charges for more than two years by the Argentine government, has been awarded the sixth annual Arthur D. Morse Fellowship Award in Communications and Society for courage in journalism. Timerman, accepting the award in New York, condemned the "genocide of journalists in Argentina" and said that Unesco, the UN organization most closely involved with the international news media, had failed to recognize the situation in his homeland. He now lives in Israel and writes columns for several newspapers. In May he was awarded the Golden Pen of Freedom by the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

* * *

Danny Kaye will be honored Sept. 5-11 by establishment of a special award to be given annually in his name at the Deauville [France] Festival of American Film.

* * *

Disco music star **Maurice Gibb** of the Bee Gees blames the success of the film "Saturday Night Fever" for the break-up of his elder brother **Robin's** marriage, and for his own illness. The 30-year-old multimillionaire tax exile recently flew to London from *Miami with his family*. Robin Gibb is believed to be in Britain trying to patch up problems with his wife, **Molly**. Maurice said: "I never thought that Robin's marriage would go wrong. He is a very strong guy and I thought he would be able to work things out. But we have been under enormous pressure over the last three years." Maurice said that doing the rounds of parties and personal appearances landed him in the hospital last Christmas. "I was burning the candle at both ends."

* * *

Leonard Bernstein has donated $50,000 to preserve a mansion where his career took shape under the guidance of **Sergei Koussevitzky**, the late director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Boston Symphony purchased the home, called Seranak, from the Koussevitzky Music Foundation last year. The mansion is on the grounds of the Tanglewood music center, where the symphony performs each summer. Bernstein's contribution will help defray the $450,000 purchase price and will go toward refurbishing the 19-room colonial mansion, symphony officials said. Seranak has been the scene of composition and conducting seminars every year since Koussevitzky founded the Berkshire Music Center in 1940 — with Bernstein in the inaugural class.

* * *

If New York Mayor **Ed Koch** were betting his own apples, he might not be such an avid gambler. Hizzoner's current wager — with Chrysler President **Lee Iacocca** — began when he said that were it not for Medicaid and welfare costs, his city "could lend money to Chrysler." Iacocca promptly bet Koch a box of Cuban cigars that Chrysler would *get its federal loans* paid off before New York does. Koch's answer: "I'm not going to bet you a box of Cuban cigars. I don't smoke and you shouldn't either. Instead, I'll bet you a bushel of apples." — Manhattan District Attorney **Robert Morgenthau's** apples, from his upstate orchard. Koch just lost a bushel to Baltimore Mayor **William Donald Schaefer** betting on the Yankees. Morgenthau may wish the mayor would start smoking.

* * *

Milton Auslander, a physician in Norristown, Pa., is a firm believer that a deal is a deal. Not only was he suing his former fiancee, **Jean Morrison**, for the return of $13,600 in gifts with which he said he courted her — a $9,000 engagement ring, a $500 ring for everyday wear, $2,800 for three months' rent on a honeymoon cottage and $1,300 for a trousseau — he also sued for *interest and costs*.

* * *

John H. Mitchell, who has produced more than 150 television programs including "Father Knows Best" and "The Flintstones," will succeed **Hank Rieger** as president of the U.S. Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The organization is responsible for the presentation of the annual Emmy Awards.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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